Marine Corps Gazette

NOVEMBER 1960
FIFTY CENTS

MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS

QUANTICO VA.

LtGen
E. W. Snedeker
Commandant, MCS

Key to Places on Cover

Air Station Hdqts	1.7—A.5
Enlisted Club	4.4—A.3
FBI Academy	2.9—A.6
Golf Course	5.2—A.9
Headquarters, MCEC	3.9—A.1
Hostess House	3.8—A.3
Junior School	6.1—A.4
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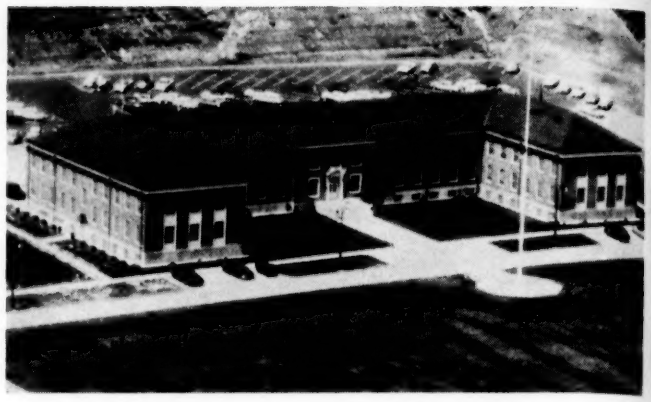
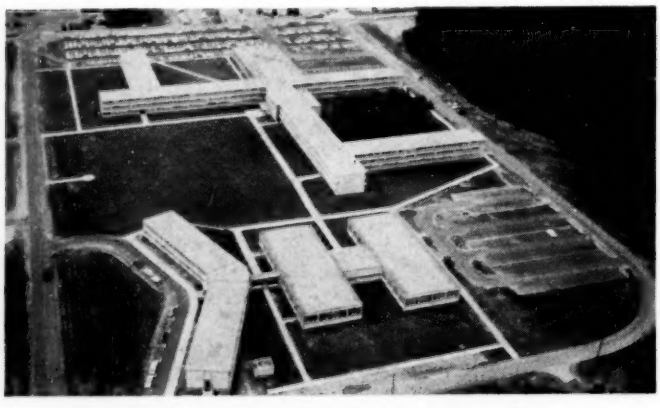
Main Gate	4.8—A.3
Marine Corps Memorial Chapel	2.4—A.9
Naval Hospital	5.8—O.8
Officer's Club	4.8—A.4
Post Exchange	4.6—A.4
Rifle Range	0.5—D.1
Staff NCO Club	2.1—A.5

Cover by LCpl Guy Corriero whose brush caught Quantico's last AD-6's before phase-out in Sept.

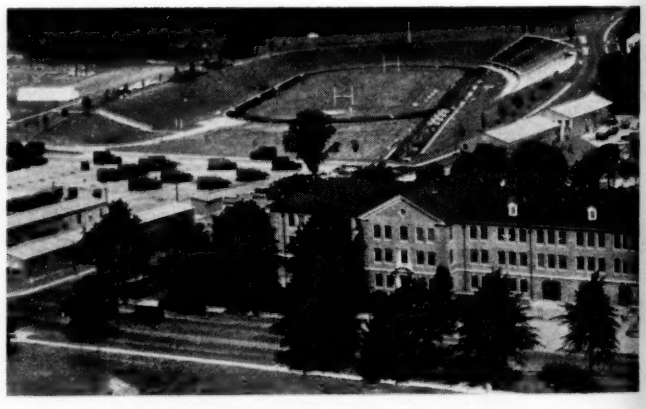


2.7-A.9—Lejeune Hall, Hdqts, MCS

4.0-A.3—Hdqts, MCLFDC

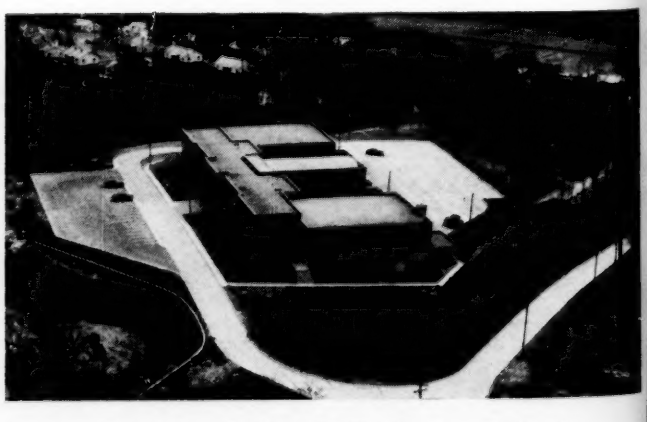


0.5-D.1—Camp Barrett, Basic School



3.5-A.6—Butler Stadium, mainside

3.9-A.1—Breckinridge Hall, Senior School



6.1-A.4—Geiger Hall, Junior School

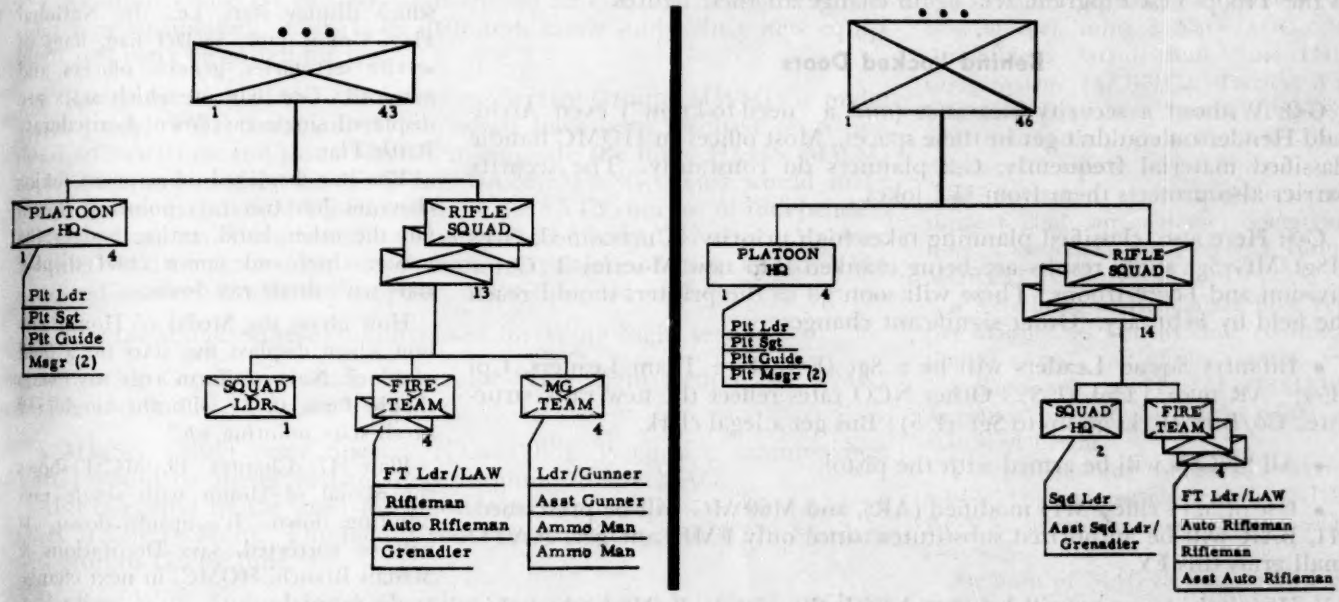
Marine Corps 1960

The Marine Corps Association Newsletter

An unofficial digest of news of interest to our members

What Will the Rifle Platoon Look Like in 1965?

LIKE THIS? . . . or . . . LIKE THIS?



Troop Tests May Decide—See Page MCA 5

Archibald Henderson & The Fighting Indians

In all the 185 recorded years of Marine Corps history no one has immortalized HQMC in song or story. Its one page in history—the story of Archibald Henderson tacking "Closed. Gone to Fight Indians" on the door—has been proved a fraud. You *can't* close HQMC. But what does it do? Here's what old Archibald's shade would see if he walked the corridors of ArLex on this 185th Anniversary of his Corps:

Clocks and Calendars

G-1: The Indians have taken over HQMC—everyone who isn't a "chief" is unofficially an Indian. First sight might be a major-type Indian gazing into space, trying to figure "How do I tell G-3 how many 0311's we'll need in 1963?" That's the first clue: clocks and calendars in HQMC are different. Most clocks have plastic strips each 15 minutes, beginning at 10 after the hour. (DivRes claims to have started this.) That's when busses leave for the Pentagon. And in 1960 there are hard deadlines when far-reaching questions about the years between 1960 and 1970 must be answered right now. Budgets (and dollars affect manpower) are being worked on in the Pentagon years in advance. A temporary personnel policy today could have

(See **Fighting Indians,** next page)

Call to Arms

Delayed advices to this journal from Philadelphia indicate Continental Congress may reach a decision early next month on raising several battalions of Marines. Under current budget plans recruits must furnish own muskets, cartouche boxes.

Fighting Indians, Cont'd

undesired effects 10 years from now.

But today's problems aren't neglected. These are a few here-and-now projects:

• Just completed—a study of where MSgts and MGySgts fit in the T/O. Generally, battalions and squadrons get the E-8s as operations or maintenance chiefs; Regts and MAGs get E-9s, plus E-8 or E-9 specialty chiefs.

• In the mill—various routine orders, meaning they've left the section, been staffed, are (hopefully) near signature. Example: a revised order on promotion exams.

• In progress—the billet evaluation program. This is not scheduled to finish until early next year. When it does, among other things, it will alter the results of the MSgt/MGySgt study. But personnel planners know they can't wait for the perfect solution. Sooner or later other staff action, such as the Troop Test Program, will again change all their figures.

Behind Locked Doors

G-2: Without a security clearance (*and* a "need-to-know") even Archibald Henderson couldn't get in these spaces. Most offices in HQMC handle classified material frequently; G-2 planners do constantly. The security barrier also protects them from U-2 jokes.

G-3: Here also, classified planning takes high priority. Unclassified, G-1's MSgt/MGySgt study results are being cranked into new M-series T/O for division and Force troops. These will soon go to the printer, should reach the field by February. Other significant changes:

• Infantry Squad Leaders will be a Sgt (E-5); Fire Team Leaders, Cpl (E-4); AR man, LCpl (E-3). Other NCO rates reflect the new rank structure. Co/Btry clerks go up to Sgt (E-5); Bns get a legal clerk.

• All SNCOs will be armed with the pistol.

• Use of M14 rifles, M14 modified (AR), and M60 MG will be prescribed. M1, BAR will be authorized substitutes, since only FMFLant gets NATO small arms this FY.

• Hospital corpsmen will be armed with the pistol. BuMed asked this, based on Korean, WWII experience.

• Mess personnel will be cut.

Time, Not Dollars

Meanwhile, other G-3 Indians are busily honchoing Troop Test details which will lead to new T/O replacing the M-series. The M-tables will be good through 1961, and probably part of 1962, since tests aren't scheduled to end until late in 1961. Others, behind closed doors, are planning for the T/O in 1970 and after.

Less exotic, other planners grind out the daily orders and dispatches of day-to-day operations: training directives, school syllabi and quotas, a comparison of types of drill.

G-4: Here the TE keeps up with the T/O; but more and more often the TE changes the T/O. Example: G-4 budgets money in one office to put Hawk in the FMF. Elsewhere, progress on Redeye is monitored. G-4 planners get Howtars built and delivered for test; meanwhile, R&D of the XM-70 goes on. Lost motion? Definitely not. It takes at least two years to budget for and procure a proved new weapon. Planners must get that proof as early as possible. In other areas, such as AT weapons and vehicles, whole families of new gear are under test or study. The process of sorting them out for the future is even more complex. How many helicopters do we need in 1965? There's a study on that. And it's quite firm on how many we *can* have. That's determined by lead time, not dollars.

Personnel Department: Big activity now is selection boards, promotions. The squeeze is on for non-FMF billets, some MBs are being deactivated, a

(See **Fighting Indians,** next page)

Star Gazing

We get letters. Example: Why are ribbon stars worn with single ray pointing down?

It's a good question, right now the object of research by Navy and Marines. Other services wear stars with two rays pointing down. So did sailors and Marines prior to 1945. A Navy Dept bulletin dated 15Jan45 effected the change, stated "Stars shall be placed upon the ribbon point down." Did someone goof? Typographical error? It could be. Most experts in heraldry (the science of recording blazoning arms or ensigns armorial) favor two rays down. Precedents: practically all official US flags which display stars, i.e., the National Flag, Union Jack, SecDef flag, flags of service secretaries, general officers and admirals. One flag on which stars are displayed single ray down: Confederate Battle Flag.

The star displayed on sergeant major chevrons has two rays pointing down. On the other hand, rating badges for master chief and senior chief display stars with single ray down.

How about the Medal of Honor ribbon which displays five stars on a field of blue? Navy uniform regs say "stars should form an M with the single ray of all stars pointing *up*."

Plate 47, Chapter 49, MCM shows the Medal of Honor with single rays pointing down. It's upside down. It will be corrected, says Decorations & Medals Branch, HQMC, in next change to the manual.

Accent on Youth

Officer candidates up from the ranks must be younger, stronger and smarter. These changes are being made to Encl 6, MCO 1560.11 which spells out qualifications for officer applicants:

• Maximum age: 27.

• Applications may be made anytime.

• Time in service: Not less than two nor more than five years.

• GCT score (formerly not a factor): 120 or higher.

• Physical fitness: Must have passed physical readiness tests within three months of application.

Other qualifications for Career Noncommissioned Officers Program stay the same.

How to Howtar

MCLFDC has distributed a new manual: Interim Instructions for the 4.2" Howtar. Nomenclature of the hybrid howitzer-mortar remains confusing. It seems Rock Island Arsenal, which built the test items, has decided to call the weapon the "Mortar, 107mm."

Fighting Indians, Cont'd

few new ones activated. Officer billets are being changed (by G-3), upgraded or downgraded (by G-1). Personnel has "soft" slates now, will begin to harden them in next few months when these changes and promotions settle down.

Supply Department: More partitions mark the Supply domain on the upper decks of ArLex. Offices are smaller, more compartmented, marking the variety of technical jobs done there. But the big picture isn't neglected. Day to day analysis checks efficiency of supply support to those key FMF units. One factor in the formula: number of unfilled requisitions by priority.

DivAv: AirFMF units have their M-series T/O, up through Ch 3. Ch 4 is at the printers, should reach field by end of the year. It provides for MSgt/MGySgt billets. DivAv planners look both at future T/O and TE, monitor BuWeps development of a/c much as G-4 monitors ground weapons. Next pending changes are these:

- Aviation Phase III of troop tests should be out this month, will consider new equipment. There'll be little test, much study, since new equipment just can't be gotten for test.

- Reorganization of the Marine Wing Service Group (MWSG) is under active study. FMF commanders' comments have been received on a proposal to inactivate the three MARS, redesignate the three H&HS, MWSG as H&MS, and modify the T/O for MABS, MWSG. This would make maintenance mainly a MAG function, fit the SATS concept of independent MAG operations. Main benefit: a saving of 45 officers, 747 scarce Marines. Trained maintenance men were short, activation of two added VMA squeezed harder. Under the proposal, MWSG would still:

- Provide squadron-level maintenance for Wing flight section.

- Provide Group-level maintenance for Wing flight section, one VMR/MIRS, and, in CONUS, one VMT.

- MWSG would *cease* Special (Class "B") Wing a/c maintenance; VMCJ would be augmented to allow assigning to any MAG.

Also triggered by the need for maintenance technicians, a deep slash in O&R at Cherry Point. The facility has been cut from 446 to 279 Marines, will drop to 175 by June.

DivRes: With Annual Field Training just completed, planners are hard at work on what they hope will be an even better schedule for next summer. If budget problems can be solved, it's hoped to group like units, have them train directly with similar regular units.

Reserve planners also work still further ahead. Plans, still classified, call for changes in the troop list, modernized equipment in coming years. Results of Troop Tests will also affect Reserve T/O. It's possible Troop Tests will provide a bonus, make some added equipment available to Reserve units sooner than previously planned.

Frankly, Archibald Henderson—or any other Marine visiting HQMC for the first time—would probably be confused. But from the blues-clad SNCO at the information desk to the last Indian in the small back office, he'd find much that's been familiar for the past 185 years. He'd find it in the staff sergeant working through lunch at his desk, the major working all weekend, and the general officers who, night after night, work far past 1630. And Commandant Henderson, who first made HQMC a tight, organized command center, would probably nod his head in approval at the latest news from Arlington: CMC has directed a study to reorganize HQMC. The job goes to a special board, which will be headed by the new AC/S, G-1, Maj Gen A. L. Bowser.

There've been some changes in 185 years; there'll be more. One thing remains the same: Marines in the FMF believe they are what makes the Marine Corps. Come 10 November, Commandant A. Henderson would drink to that, so would the Chiefs and Fighting Indians at HQMC, and so does the GAZETTE's Mike McCorps. Happy Birthday, Marines!

Color prints of your Birthday Proclamation, (pages 30, 31) suitable for framing are available. Send 25 cents to GAZETTE, PO Box 1844, Quantico, Va.

Off With a Bang

New Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, MajGen S. S. Wade started his new job with a bang. First order he signed was on nuclear weapons training (MCO 3401.1A).

Marines at Work

Realism was the keynote for Exercise LONG-HAUL as Prov MAG-15 operated from San Clemente Island for a solid month. The "Combat Support Exercise" stressed aspects necessarily neglected in shorter operations. Among them:

- Transferring ashore 1.5 million gallons of fuel, using a Navy AOG, the Amphibious Assault Bulk Fuel Handling System (AABFHS), Tactical Airfield Fuel Dispensing System (TAFDS), and helicopters. Only "a few" fuel drums went ashore.

- All-weather, around-the-clock air support and air defense operations from a simulated small airfield (using MOREST).

- Live firing of 1st MAAM Bn's Terrier Missiles, as well as close coordination of aircraft and missile control.

- Supersonic tracking of (3dMAW) Aggressor aircraft, including passes at masthead height.

- Actual landing ashore of aviation, missile, and support elements by PHIBRON-5, using the needed extra-wide causeway.

Air units of MAG-15, commanded by **Col L. D. Everton,** were: VMF-451, VMF (AW)-513, VMA-311, HMR (L)-361 (-), HMR (L)-462 (-), MACS-3, and MASS-3. From 29 Palms came 1st MAAM Bn, plus a detachment of 1st AA Grp. Camp Pendleton provided Co D, 7th Engr Bn; Co B, 7th MT Bn; and Co C, 1st Bn (1)/7. Detachments of 1st SvcBn, 1st MT Bn and H&HS, MWSG-37 formed the logistic support unit.

The exercise began 19 Sep, ended 21 Oct. Besides a thorough wring-out of ways and means to set up a MAG at a small forward airbase, the San Clemente show included use of "single sheet" loading plans for use with (simulated) T-AK.

Return to Thrace

In the biggest NATO exercise yet—Flashback-Setback—a realistic land, sea and air attack put 2,000 Sixth Fleet Marines in beachhead positions in Grecian Thrace. **LtCol H. C. Reifel's** 1/8 made landings via helicopter and LVT, supported by 150 carrierbased planes. Allied forces taking part: Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, United Kingdom. An annual fall NATO classic, the exercises lasted a week. Overall commander: Sixth Fleet's **VAdm G. W. Anderson, Jr.**

SCAMP—off-the-shelf rough terrain transportation

Overland Mobility

What could be a replacement for current "M" series (2½ and ¾ T) vehicles is scheduled for troop testing in May '61.

It's SCAMP, an all-steel, diesel-powered run-a-bout that's designed to function both as a prime mover and a carrier.

SCAMP is a radical departure from present trucks. It does more and performs better, say two Marines who had a big hand in its design, Maj J. H. Cavalero and GySgt T. C. Houghtaling. It will go almost any place, turns on a button, carries its own weight (8,500 lbs). SCAMP is geared to perform a wide range of heavy hauling, including tanker service and towing missile launchers. It comes in two parts: prime mover with goose-neck mount that couples with a multi-purpose truck bed. Its main features are positive wagon steering (for 90-degree turn capability) and hydraulically-driven rear wheels.

Most important feature: All working parts are off-the-shelf items, have been on the market for five years. MCEB engineers put them all together, came up with SCAMP.

Prototype SCAMP was blueprinted by MCEB, built by Seaman-Gunnison Corporation of Milwaukee. Plans are to buy ten more, send four each to 1st and 2d MarDiv for troop testing, keep two at MCLFDC.

Progress in Mobility

True mobility, writes a noted military analyst* (Our War Problems: An Amphibious Answer, *Page 10*), *lies in vertical take-off and landing aircraft. One example is K-16B VTOL/STOL being developed by Kaman under contract with BuWeps. The K-16 is a research aircraft designed to evaluate use in ship-to-shore movement.

Polar Party

Maj E. D. Pitman, pilot for DEEP FREEZE '61 RAdm David Tyree, plans to fly his detachment, 5 officers, 15 enlisted Marines, from Christchurch, N. Z. to McMurdo Sound, hold a rousing Birthday Ball at the South Pole. Dancing partners? Presumably, penguins.

DivAv has sent along a copy of CMC's Birthday Message (see p. 29), also a Marine Corps standard. Surprisingly, perhaps, the polar Marines will unfurl their flag to a "warm" breeze. It's summertime in Little America. Weather Forecast (based on report of Byrd Expedition, dated 10Nov34): Cloudy, SE winds about 10 knots; temperature: eight below zero, warming to four above by mid afternoon.

A Year and a Month

How do Marines feel about the 13-month overseas tour? Feelings are mixed, reports 3dMarDiv *Triad*, range from "wild enthusiasm to mild interest." Note: The blasé ones it seems are all nearing end of 15-month tour.

The new plan, which involves close to $2 million in already tight travel funds, applies to all replacement drafts who left for duty with Far East units after 1Jul60.

Missing Missileers

Missiles are missing from the MOS Manual. Change nine dropped 0715 MOS (Antiaircraft Missile Off). This means all in OF 07 are now an 0702 (Antiaircraft Artillery Off). Affected: at least 20 majors, 120 captains, others who may have had 0715 at an additional MOS.

Note: Para 6056.2 MCM says this: "All changes are effective immediately upon receipt of the printed change . . . and appropriate administrative action will be taken by all commanding officers."

Phantom Fighters

Navy has awarded a $100 million plus contract for more F4Hs like the one used by **LtCol T. H. Miller** to set a 500k, closed course speed record (MCA Newsletter: Oct '60). The order provides for continued deliveries through 1962.

Three weeks after the Marine's record breaking run, Navy Comdr J. F. Davis flew a F4H to a record 1390mph over a 100k closed course. He got the DFC for his work.

Twin-engine Phantom II, the Navy's fastest, highest flying, longest ranged fighter, recently completed its third series of carrier trials aboard *USS Saratoga*.

Troop Tests: How They Work

Previously announced Troop Tests got into full swing in October at Quantico, Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, and in Hawaii. Their purpose: to develop optimum T/O and T/E for the "mid-range period" (1965-1968). How does the program work?

Troop Tests are the key in the new, integrated Marine Corps RDT&E system. They provide the means to consider simultaneously the full impact of new weapons and equipment on tactics, techniques, logistics, and organization. Here's how the tests will go:

PHASE I (Combat Units)

FMF units are to complete Phase I (Combat Unit) tests by mid-December. First step is to determine the best platoon organization, decide whether changes are needed in squads and fire teams to use best the new small-unit systems. Now beginning production are:

- The M14 rifles, beginning to replace the M1 next summer.
- The M14 (modified), which will replace the BAR.
- The M60 machine gun, also coming next summer.
- The LAW (XM-72), a new, light, shoulder-fired assault weapon designed for squad use. It looks like a sawed-off bazooka.
- The SHOTGUN (XM-79), a new, shoulder-fired grenade launcher.

Besides incorporating these weapons, a major aim is better mobility. Weight carried by the individual Marine is to be slashed from the current 75-lb average to 35 lbs. If necessary, each platoon will get a Mechanical Mule.

First tests completed were run by School Demonstration Troops, Quantico, under guidance of MCLFDC. These compared two platoons—with centralized and decentralized control of new weapons. Platoon One (centralized) keeps the M60 MG at company level. SHOTGUN is controlled by the squad leader. The added grenadiers *might* be absorbed by cutting the Rifle Co Wpns Plat five men per MG section.

	MOS	Off	Enl	Weapon	Total
Platoon Headquarters		1	4		5
Lt (Pl Comdr)	0302	(1)		SMG	(1)
SSgt (Plt Sgt)	0369		(1)	SMG	(1)
Sgt (Pl Guide)	0369		(1)	M-14	(1)
Pvt (Msgr)	0311		(2)	M-14	(2)
3 Rifle Squads (Each)			13		39
Sgt (Squad Ldr)	0311		(1)	M-14	(3)
Cpl (Fire Team Ldr)	0311		(2)	M-14/LAW	(6)
LCpl (Grenadier)	0311		(2)	Gren Lchr/Pistol	(6)
Pvt (Auto Rifleman)	0311		(2)	M-14 (Mod)	(6)
Pvt (Rifleman)	0311		(2)	M-14	(6)
Cpl (MG Tm Ldr/Gunner)	0311		(1)	Pistol	(3)
LCpl (Asst Gunner)	0311		(1)	Pistol	(3)
Pvt (Ammunition)	0311		(2)	M-14	(6)

WEAPON RECAPITULATION	
Pistol	12
SMG	2
M-14	24
M-14 (Mod)	6
MG M-60	3
Grenade Launcher	6
LAW	6

VEHICLE RECAPITULATION

None

Test Platoon One

Both T/Os replace the M1 with the M14 rifle, reserve the automatic firing M14 (modified) to replace the BAR. Both provide LAW as a supple-

(See **Troop Tests**, next page)

New Gazette Policies

The MCA has asked HQMC to slash drastically the number of troop copies of the GAZETTE distributed to unit reading rooms. A change to MCO 5604.2E is pending, to take effect 1 Jan 1961. About half the troop copies will expire in December, the remainder by April.

Recently-installed IBM circulation control now allows faster processing of address changes, also the system of automatic renewal of two and three-year memberships. A new system for handling one-year memberships is in effect. Cards printed in fluorescent ink go in the member's last three issues to inform him it's expiring.

Except for deployed units, use of home address has been found to speed delivery, aid address changes. There's one problem: several members complain they can't get their GAZETTES away from their wives. USMC

Pilot Shortage

MCB 1211 invited certain naval aviators, lieutenant colonels and some majors, to fold their wings, accept ground billets. There have been few takers, not nearly enough to dent the DoD—declared overage in Marine officers who would be drawing flight pay during the last half of FY '61. Someway, somehow DivAv must strike 116 flyers from its rolls by 31Dec60. It's not easy. DivAv says it can't take a pilot cut and meet its commitments during the rest of FY '61; i.e., two new attack squadrons were formed last month, the Corps first in-flight refueling squadron (MIRS-1) is slated for 3dMAW early in '61.

The enforced cutback might be reflected in the actions of a regularly scheduled Flight Status Selection Board set to convene in December.

Mine Eyes

M18 *Claymore* now is equipped with a sight, to help aim its 30x30 meter fan of lethal fragments. DA Trng Circ 7-3 gives three warnings for use of the shaped-charge "mine":

- There's danger eight meters to the rear and sides.
- Overpressures call for cotton to protect eardrums.
- Don't let that eight-ball aim it the wrong way; INSPECT.

Single Manager

New duty stations for Marines: MCon SA, Columbus, Ohio. Marines will help staff new Military Construction Supply Agency set up to bring military building under a single manager. SecArmy, under the new plan, has responsibility for procurement, storage, distribution of building material, now carried out by each military service for itself.

Troop Tests, Cont'd

mentary, not a basic weapon replacing the M28 Rifle Grenade. Both arm the PltLdr and PlatSgt with the M3A1 SMG.

Platoon Two (decentralized) replaces one fire team per squad with an MG team, puts one SHOTGUN in each remaining fire team. Note weapons recapitulation for each platoon. That's one big difference. Other obvious differences exist in command and control, maneuverability, and logistic support.

	MOS	Off	Enl	Weapon	Total
Platoon Headquarters		1	4		5
Lt (Pl Comdr)	0302	(1)		SMG	(1)
SSgt (Pl Sgt)	0369		(1)	SMG	(1)
Sgt (Pl Guide)	0369		(1)	M-14	(1)
Pvt (Msgr)	0311		(2)	M-14	(2)
3 Rifle Squad (Each)			14		42
Sgt (Squad Ldr)	0311		(1)	M-14	(3)
Cpl (Asst Sqd Ldr/Grenadier)	0311		(1)	Gren Lchr/Pistol	(3)
Cpl (Fire Team Ldr)	0311		(3)	M-14/LAW	(9)
LCpl (Auto Rifleman)	0311		(3)	M-14 (Mod)	(9)
Pvt (Asst Auto Rifleman)	0311		(3)	M-14	(9)
Pvt (Rifleman)	0311		(3)	M-14	(9)

WEAPON RECAPITULATION	
Pistol	3
SMG	2
M-14	33
M-14 (Mod)	9
Grenade Launcher	3
LAW	9

VEHICLE RECAPITULATION

None

Test Platoon Two

Key Questions

Test results? Platoon One is favored. Tests on pop-up targets showed the "standard" fire teams gave a better base of fire. But that's not final. Results of SDT tests are being passed on, as similar tests are run by 2 (3)/5, 3/2, and 1/4. These battalions then go on with Company and Battalion tests to answer these key questions:

- Should the M60 MG be at Plat or Co level?
- Should the 81mm mortar be at Co or Bn level?
- Should Redeye be at Co, Bn, or Regt level?
- Should each Bn have four Howtars?
- Should the Bn staff be reorganized?

At the same time, the 10th and 11th Marines will be testing use of Howtar as a direct support artillery piece.

Test units at Regt level are 7th Mar, 2d Mar, and 6th Mar. All will test the new staff organization. A key question is: Shall the regimental headquarters get back into the logistic chain? 2d Mar will test a Hq Co, in which it does not. 6th Mar will test an H&S Co, which in effect gives each Regt an organic Light Spt Co. 7th Mar will test both in a Brigadelex.

At Division level, both the 1st and 2dMarDivs will test the new Division Hq Co. A key issue will be whether the Div CP needs two (Alfa and Bravo) CPs and, if so, where they set up. Under study: a staff reorganization which envisions almost complete elimination of Division special staff from HQCo.

Remember: test units are authorized and encouraged to crank in new and different ideas. To get maximum results soonest, however, LFDC is asking for fast, informal exchange of information on the tests. Proposals to revise artillery, make tanks and amtracs organic to divisions are being handled by study, not actual tests, but will involve FMF recommendations.

(See **Troop Tests**, Phase II, next page)

Well-Dressed Marines

Raincoat Nylon—Chevrons and hashmarks won't be worn on the nylon raincoat replacing overcoat, nylon/rayon for foul weather dress. Officers will wear insignia of rank on shoulder straps.

Nylon overcoat will continue being issued to recruits, sold via cash sales until the raincoat comes in next July. After that, nylon overcoat is good until it wears out.

All Weather Greens — Year-round dacron/wool "greens" have finished field tests, final recommendations now go to CMC. Don't look for a quick change even if the all-weather uniform passes muster. Large stocks of kersey and trops are on hand. This means any changeover to a new uniform would be projected several years into the future. If you need a new uniform, buy one. Don't wait for the possible two-for-the-price-of-one outfits.

Cap, Service—A new lightweight cap with visor and chinstrap that doesn't need polishing is being developed, considered. Some wear tests have been conducted, further study underway. Objective: A cooler, lighter cap that holds its shape. Project deadline is 31 December.

Gloves, Leather, Brown—A leather glove with stretch material between fingers is being tested.

Utility Cap—It's not a beret. Now being field tested, the proposed cap is of simple design standard green sateen. Material insulates, has shape-retaining qualities. It can be sat on, twisted hip pocket size, crushed or washed, still look neat and uniform when worn. It won't take a variety of shapes. Any decision to buy this cap won't come until early next year.

Utility Uniform—No changes planned for shirt or trousers. Material now used is standard for all services, design and pattern of utilities unique to USMC. Uniformity of unit appearance in utilities will improve as old style herringbone twill items are used up. COs can help uniformity by encouraging Marines to keep up with current style cotton sateen. Studying possible improvements in field clothing continues. Ideas are welcomed by Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board.

Name Tags—A project to consider various types of cloth, metal and plastic name tags and their use on uniforms is under study.

Coat, Man's; wool kersey; green with four piece back is back in style. Actually, it never went out of style. Previously declared obsolete, the coat later was authorized for wear and issue until stocks on hand ran out. Latest word: Coat may be worn until further notice.

Troop Tests, Cont'd

PHASE II (Combat Support, Intelligence)

Big news in Phase II tests is a possible major realignment of logistic agencies, mechanization of the Div Recon Bn, equipping MABS to operate a SATS, and checking the need for two DASC per MASS. Phase II tests begin in mid-November. Combat service support unit tests are to be completed by 15 Aug 61. Recon, intelligence, and aviation unit tests are due for completion 1 May 61. Test programs will be included in most major amphibious exercises next spring. These are highlights:

Logistics: At the top level a Service Command per FMF is proposed. Studies will determine whether staffs at MCSC, Albany and Barstow, can provide the nuclei. The logistic test structures provide four different approaches.

1) First test structure alters FSR at Force level into three functional organizations (MaintGroup, SupGroup, SerGroup), which serve as pools of type service units available to reinforce like Division and Wing units; provides a DivSerRegt per MarDiv with improved support capability, and increases MWSG support capability. The DivSerRegt would include a HqCo, SerCo, SupBn, MaintBn, MedBn, MTBn, and SPBn.

2) A second proposal keeps the current FSR per MEF, keeps the Mar Div SerBn, but attaches to it Medical, MT, and Shore Party Companies. FMFLANT is to test these two types during LANTPHIBEX 1-61.

3) A third proposal is a "commodity type." Under a SerRegtHq (in the Mar Div) there would be seven battalions: Shore Party, MT, Engineer, Ordnance, Comm-Electr, General Supply, and Medical. These battalions would combine support, maintenance, and supply functions for both Mar Div and MAW. For example, the MTBn would operate its own vehicles, provide MT supplies, and perform 3d and 4th echelon maintenance. The Comm-Electr Bn would provide communications for all logistic units, as well as supply and maintenance for all units.

4) The fourth T/O omits the SerRegtHq. All seven battalions would be controlled by G-4, or his representative. Each battalion would help staff a provisional logistic Hq. These last two organizations, which eliminate logistic support at force level similar to FSR, are scheduled for test by FMFPac next spring.

Motor Transport: All four logistics setups have a revamped Force MT Bn. It would have one Co of 5-T trucks, one Co of amphibian trucks, and one "Transport Company" using 5-T truck tractors to tow 12-T trailers.

Aviation: Phase II provides no new T/Os, just new gear. A full-scale examination of MAW T/Os is set for Phase III. Major new equipment goes to MABS, which will test a complete set of helicopter-transportable gear. This will help in faster setup of a SATS. MASS will test the three new AN/TPQ-10 air support radars. If MarDiv "Alfa" and "Bravo" CPs are retained, MASS may provide two leap-frogging DASCs. This is not firm. There are several proposals. One combines the Arty Regt FDC with the DASC, and omits the MarDiv FSCC. At present there's no revision of the MACS planned. Reason: improvement from the Marine Tactical Data System (MTDS) is expected to be so far-reaching as to require a real shakeup. It's not scheduled for delivery until next year.

Recon Bn: Here's a big change. Tests will evaluate one Aerial Recon Co (helo-mobile) and three fully-mechanized, ground-mobile Cos operating as "light cavalry." Their light-armed, tracked vehicles will be helo-transportable. Each Co will have only two platoons. The vehicle on which the concept is based is not yet available. Interim vehicles include jeeps, M-113 carriers, and ONTOS with rifles removed. The planned capability is to reconnoiter, even reconnoiter by fire, a 600-sq-mi area (20 x 30). The Recon Bn is not rated as capable of a reconnaissance-in-force, counter-reconnaissance, or a screening mission.

ForceReconCo: Will test two T/Os—one with three platoons of six teams each, one with six platoons of three teams each.

Besides the actual tests, Phase II will also include FMF studies of other FMF-level units, including ANGLICO, EngrBn, MTBn, SvcCmd, Comp RadioCo, MedCo, SurgCo, DentalCo, and Intelligence specialist teams.

More Water, More Training

Forget what you learned in the Old Corps. Marching with empty canteens doesn't build stamina. The way to beat heat prostration is to provide one quart of water per Marine per hour in hot weather training or fighting.

Further, says MCO 3550.1B, leaders will encourage Marines to drink water frequently—in small amounts. Other tips: use salt tablets, avoid cold drinks, rest an hour after chow. "Unacclimatized" troops—those in an area less than three weeks—and any Marines 10 pounds overweight, must take it easier.

Is this a program to train namby-pambies? No, say planners who checked details with BuMed. The new system based on the WBGT Index (Wet Bulb-Globe Temperature) will *increase* hot weather training. As previous reported here, tests at Parris Island saved 30% hot-wet training hours; hot-dry 29 Palms saved over 60%. It also *cut* casualties.

Each command gets three sets of the special gear. CamPen, for example, could set up at Chappo Flats, Camp Horno, and Case Springs, radio WBGT Index to units hiking or training. The key WBGT figure: 85°. Above that, take it easier.

Movie Circuit

A new film on the Marine Corps role as a Force-in-Readiness is in the works for release early next year. And it's costing very little, thanks to VTU 12-36, Burbank, Calif. The Reserve unit groups film specialists, headed by Col Bill L. Hendricks, Director of Publicity for Warner Bros. Studios.

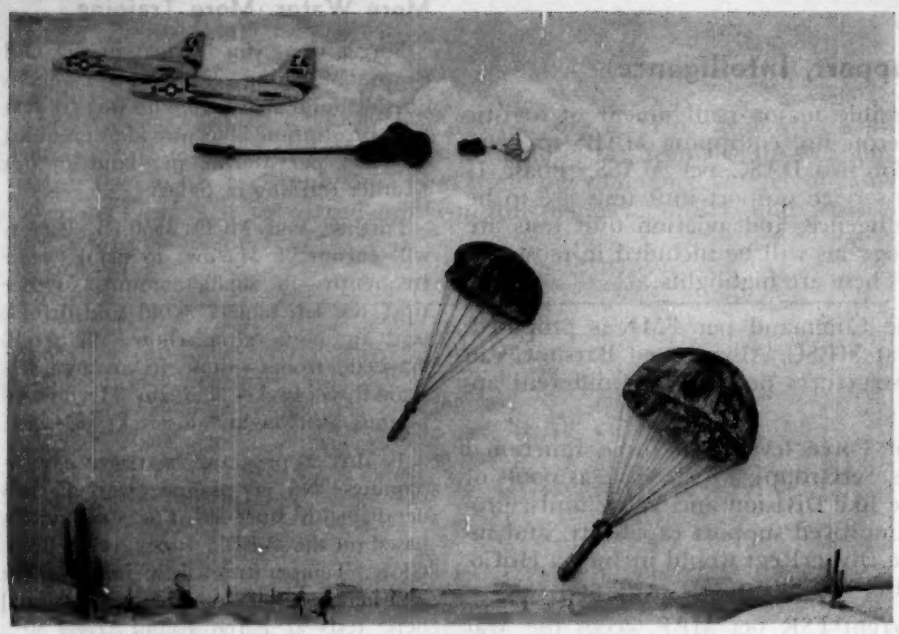
The unit has undertaken to write and produce a series of films. Col Hendricks was one of the originators of "Toys for Tots," discussed by BGen Fairbourn this month (Page 55).

Sea Sled

Marine Corps logistics planners are intrigued by a novel use of the hydrofoil —on a sled called the Sea-Pallet. Using a helicopter as a prime mover, it's predicted the sled could move as much as five tons at speeds over 60 knots. The device was developed for ASW use; it could help solve the problem of rapid movement of supplies from the sea echelon.

Testing

The 8th MCR&RD is testing data processed pay cards for Reserve Marines. GAO okayed the test. It's being watched by the Naval Reserve, too, for possible wide use.



High Speed air delivery concept

Air Express

Newest, fastest air delivery is via 500-pound bombs loaded with food, water, medical supplies—not TNT. Carriers are high-speed jets. MCEB developed the containers, worked out bugs. Two hundred have been bought, assigned to FSRs on both coasts for use of air delivery platoons. The item has passed tests but will get further evaluation before any more are ordered in quantity. Containers on hand have these capabilities:

- Each holds a 500-pound payload; rations, ammunition, radio gear have been successfully dropped.
- Slung in racks under jets, containers take speeds up to 600 knots per hour, can be released at speeds up to 400 knots per hour.
- They can be released as low as 500-foot altitude, descend at rate of 30-35 feet per second via parachute.
- An expendable nose cone absorbs landing shock. Containers can be reused.

Containers fit most fighter and attack type jets, how many depending on number of bomb racks plane carries. Example: An A4D has three bomb racks, will carry three loaded containers. F4Ds carry two. New multiple carriage for the A4D may improve payload.

Canopy attachment is 34-foot ring slot parachute which folds into container's tailcone. Pilot drops load by hitting bomb release switch.

Confusing the Mail

There's one flaw in the highly-favored unit transplacement program. Although it gives better stability, higher readiness, shifting of units seems to confuse the mail. Examples: GAZETTES returned by the PO without forwarding, Red Cross emergency messages going to wrong division.

Plans to solve the problem by redesignating units are under study at Hq MC. One possibility: a two-digit battalion designator. A 3dMarDiv transplaced unit, 3 (3)/5, showed the program's zip by winning 1stMarDiv's squad marksmanship competition. Under the above plan it would be called 33/5.

Another possibility: forget the previous Regt, redesignate on joining a division.

Seagoing Ontos

The Navy is developing a flying ONTOS. The catch: it only works under water. Ontos' hull and tracks help make up an experimental research vehicle called RUM (Remote Underwater Manipulator). Besides a mechanical arm and hand assembly, TV cameras, and sonar, it will have rotors to hop over obstacles. It's being designed to work four miles down.

Chopping Block

As predicted last month, the Marine Corps Technique of Instruction contest fell victim to the TAD funds. The axe cut deeper than expected, competition will be by commands only, not by regions. Ref: MCBul 3590.

Nutshell News

Did you miss any of these?

Selection Board now in session will pick up to 1,881 Marines for promotion to Gunnery Sergeant. About 6,200 Marines are being considered. Board is due to report out before Christmas.

BGen Herman Nickerson, Jr., Marine Corps fiscal director has been re-elected president of American Society of Military Comptrollers. He is the first Marine to hold the post.

The Marine Corps grew by 1,564 Marines in August, according to DoD figures released 22 September. Strength 31 August was 174,598, 18 more Marines than on the same day a year ago.

As expected, accident-free VMA-121 won CMC's Aviation Efficiency Trophy for FY '60. The squadron, commanded by **LtCol T. J. Saxon, Jr.,** during the period covered by the award, is currently aboard *USS Coral Sea* in the Far East.

Winners of division-level Unit Combat Marksmanship Competition for 1960:

1stMarDiv: White Squad, 3 (3)/5, a 3dMarDiv transplaced unit.

2dMarDiv: 3d Sqd, 3d Plt, A Co, 1/6. Note: 8th Marines did not compete.

3dMarDiv: 1st Sqd, 3d Plt, D Co, 1/4. This 1stMarBrig outfit competed with 3dMarDiv's 9th and 3d Regiments.

There will be no inter-division competition this year.

Cross Country Fork

Hottest, new SP item: the ART-30, 3000-lb rough terrain fork lift. Figure 3000 is double-barrelled: 1) machine weighs 3000-lbs (in fact, a few pounds less) 2) it can lift 3000 pounds, best palletized to 54 inches, load center of 24 inches. Aluminum frame accounts for light weight. Engine, transmission, transfer case, most of the axle are "Jeep." This means: easy maintenance, repair, parts stocking. Travel speed (25 mph), plus four-ply, 20-lb pressure, sand tires make the fork lift an ubiquitous hustler. Clark Equipment built it, blue-printed for use in helicopter landing zones, SP beach dumps, other inland supply dump points.

ONE PULL OF THE DIAL AT HQ

rings up to 480 telephones *simultaneously* with a group-alert message!

Something long needed in military communications has now been provided by Bell System research.

It's the new *Group Alert and Dispatching System*, and it works like this:

An authorized person dials a single-digit code on a special telephone. Immediately, at all associated home or office telephones (up to 480 of them) a distinctive, staccato ring is heard. This ring continues for several minutes or until the phone is answered. If the line is busy, the system waits until the line is free, then rings.

The group-alert call does not interfere with regular service on the associated telephones. An optional feature lets a dispatcher dictate an alert message which can be instantly recorded and automatically broadcast, over and over again, to all telephones in the system.

This new development is now being tested for military and non-military defense applications. It will also be useful to volunteer fire departments, power companies and for Civil Defense warning.

The Group Alert and Dispatching System is an outstanding recent example of progress in the Bell System's continuing program to improve both military and civilian communications.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

NOVEMBER 1960

VOLUME 44

NUMBER 11

50¢

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Marine Corps Gazette

Professional Magazine for United States Marines

Published by the Marine Corps Association in order to provide a forum for the expression of matters which will advance knowledge, interest and esprit in the Marine Corps.

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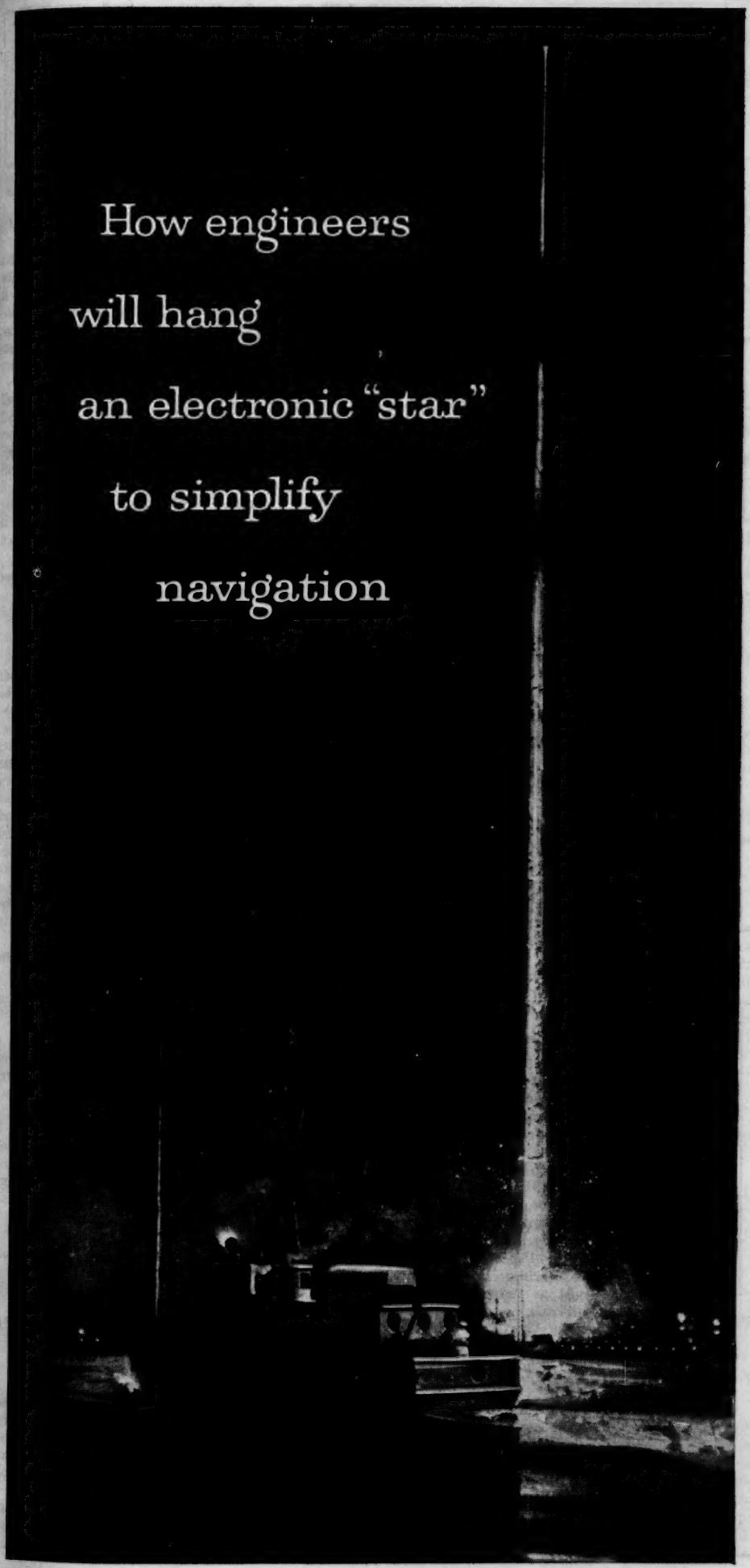
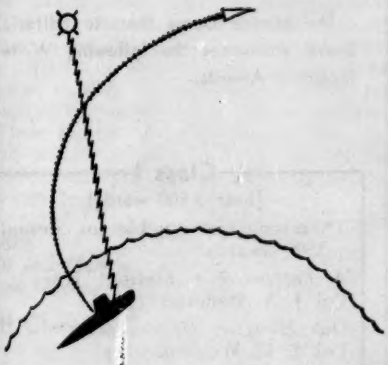


How engineers will hang an electronic "star" to simplify navigation



Anyone who has ever groped his way in the dark or navigated a ship in a fog will appreciate the promises this Space Age project holds forth . . .

A U.S. Navy satellite program is now in progress to improve the ancient art of celestial navigation.

A network of solar-battery satellites will encircle the earth, continually transmitting data that can let ships and aircraft figure their positions simply by tuning to the satellites. Submarines and long-range missiles may also use the system.

While the satellite network is still in development, Douglas *Thor* —the booster that can lift it into space—is already operational. It has proved highly reliable as the prime booster in the Air Force "Discoverer" firings and launched the first nose cone recovered at ICBM range.

Thor is another product of the imagination, experience and skill Douglas has gained in nearly 20 years of missile development.

The dependable Douglas *Thor*, prime booster in new multi-stage missiles, can launch satellites—or shoot for the moon.

DOUGLAS

MISSILE AND SPACE SYSTEMS • MILITARY AIRCRAFT • DC-8 JETLINERS • TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT • AIRCOMB® • GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

WRITER INCENTIVE AWARDS

The Marine Corps Gazette Editorial Board announces the following Writer Incentive Awards:

Class I
(over 3,500 words)
(Nominated as eligible for annual $500 award)

A Pattern For Limited War
Col J. A. Donovan (Aug)

Our Haughty Helicopters
Col J. L. Winecoff (Sep)

Class II
(1,000-3,500 words)
($100 monthly award; also eligible for annual award)

July

YEMS, YAMS, E-3, PG, & YOU
Maj Leon Utter

August

Does the Leader Make the Difference?
MSgt C. V. Crumb

September

Better Artillery Support—Now
Col W. F. Kramer

Class III
(Under 1,000 words)
(Nominated for annual $100 award)

July

Our Shield Is Tarnished
LtCol R. S. Stubbs

August

Blues Belong on the Parade Field
MSgt L. F. Hipwell

September

It Is Recommended
CWO E. A. Pike

The Incentive Program replaces the annual Essay Contest. All articles printed are paid for at regular rates. Published articles by Marines are eligible for the special monthly and annual Incentive Awards. Free Writers' Guide on request.

MESSAGE CENTER

For letters of professional interest. Length: up to 250 words. Rates: up to $20.

Professional Bargain

. . . In a recent interview board convened on the local level to screen gunnery sergeants for promotion to Master Sergeant or First Sergeant I noted only one of 26 gunnery sergeants subscribed to the GAZETTE.

Three of the questions that the board was required to answer in the case of each NCO were:

- What is this NCO doing to improve himself professionally?
- How good is this NCO's general knowledge of the service?
- How good is this NCO professionally?

Subscribing to and reading the GAZETTE would have given the NCO concerned favorable entries to each of the above questions.

It was alarming to me to find so few senior SNCOs with the broad knowledge of the Corps that CMC appears to desire for promotion to Master Sergeant or First Sergeant.

Don't knock the board reports, Sergeant. Knock yourself.

Four dollars a year is a rather reasonable cost to keep professionally alert.

Maj M. P. Newton

Camp H. M. Smith
Halawa Heights
Aiea, Oahu, Hawaii

***Message Relay

. . . An idea of LtCol Leo R. Jillisky, (airborne radio call sign LION ONE), now stationed in San Diego, is fast becoming reality at MCAS, Beaufort, S. C.

The idea: An F8U-1E equipped with APS-67 radar may, in an emergency, be used as surveillance approach radar for the safe recovery of aircraft in the event of foul weather, no GCA gear. It is being proven by VMF-235.

At this writing 18 approaches have been accomplished by VMF-235, under the watchful eye of the GCA unit stationed there. The weather conditions varied from CAVU to four hundred scattered, eight hundred broken, four thousand overcast with seven miles visibility.

Of all 18 approaches attempted the worse approach placed the target aircraft over the end of the runway, angling toward the runway, at approximately thirty degrees off the runway heading.

The maximum displacement from the runway was approximately three hundred feet left or right as reported by the pilot of the target aircraft.

***Just thought you'd like to know how much your baby has grown, LION ONE.

Capt Utah G. L. Dennis

VMF-235, MAG-32
MCAS, Beaufort, S. C.

Bugle Call to Arms

. . . For summing up the "intellectual" nonsense spreading through our ranks in the guise of divine progress. 1stLt J. F. Cody, Jr. deserves a plaudit . . . which I hereby proffer . . . loud and deep with clarion militance!

I note that you have casually titled his remarks, "For the Conservatives" (MESSAGE CENTER: Sep '60). My God! . . . has it come to THAT? . . . has our military intellect so shriveled that there is a clear division of principle regarding what is necessary to inspire and control the military unit in combat?

Let us go right ahead and disregard all the lessons in military history. We shall say that drums do NOT make men go forward and that enforced discipline is NOT necessary to win bloody battles. This will make it SO. At the very least we shall not demand unpleasant and restricting austerity of our men in peacetime . . . if a war comes we will cross *that* bridge when we come to it.

Maj W. D. Chapman

US Navy No. 830, Box 40
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

Immediate Action

. . . Concerning the "Immediate Action: AN/PRC-6" which was extracted from the *Combat Leader's Field Notebook* and published on page MCA-11 of the Sept issue, there is one comment I would like to make.

The *Notebook* neglects to mention that before blowing into the microphone, you should check and see that the breath shield (thin plastic membrane) is in place and unpunctured. Blowing into an unshielded mike/handset can put it out of action because the moisture from breath condenses and packs the carbon elements. This is especially true in cold weather operations where the carbon elements will quickly freeze and put you out of business.

Capt R. O. Ritts

HqBtry 2/11 1stMarDiv
Camp Pendleton

Boo Boo Locker

. . . I notice on the inside front cover of the September 1960 issue of the GAZETTE, upper left corner under Gen Krulak's picture that his initials are shown as V. *M.*

NAVMC P-1005-PD (18th Rev) dated 1 January 1960, the Combined Lineal List of Officers on active duty in the Marine Corps, on page 1 under major generals, lists General Krulak as V. *H.* Krulak.

Has the proof reader committed *harikari* yet?

Capt T. T. Wood

H&HS, 3dMAW
MCAS, El Toro

Ed: No. Just changed his mind about putting in for duty on the West Coast.

School Solution

. . . In researching an unpublished manuscript within Marine Corps archives, "The History of the Marine Corps Schools" by 1stLt Anthony A. Frances, I found an interesting discussion of troop leading exercises (TLX) and the school solution.

"Since no plan is infallible, rigid control of the school solution prompted some students to challenge these solutions," and

Question of the Month

Back in June Capt T. M. Reedy suggested a question of the month, to be answered by readers via MESSAGE CENTER. He posed the first one: "How can targets be marked for close air support at night?" We got so many replies we couldn't print them all. Now we're hoping for as good a response to this one: "At what level does the M-60 MG belong in the infantry battalion?" We'll pay $25.00 for the best answer, print as many as space permits. Deadline: 10Jan60.

anonymous student composed the following:

"Here lies the bones of Lieutenant
Jones,
A graduate of this institution
In the thick of the din
He died with a grin,
For he used the school solution."

This bit of poetry and the accompanying text clearly explains that the school solution is fine under a specific set of circumstances, but there is often another way to accomplish the mission. No method can be proven until demonstrated, and that is the purpose of the TLX.

Maj N. W. Hicks
809 Annandale Road
Annandale, Va.

Full Time Recruiter

. . . My thanks for printing articles on our new infantry weapons, the M-14 (GAZETTE: Aug '60) and the M-60 (GAZETTE: Sep '60). Also thanks to the authors. It gives us Marines on independent duty a chance to keep up with tools of our trade so that we're not lost upon returning to FMF.

Sent copies to an old friend, a regimental sergeant major, Royal Irish Fusiliers. His comment: "Send more!" Also, a similar comment from my brother, a reserve Army officer. Hope this gets a couple of new members.

SSgt J. R. Fry
MCRSS, Ottumwa, Ia.

Ed: Knowledge of our new infantry weapons can be worth money, too. See QUESTION OF THE MONTH above.

Chapel Window Fund

. . . Following is a list of contributions received for Marine Memorial Chapel Window Fund (GAZETTE: June '60):

MCS, Quantico	
Protestant Chapel Fund	$2,000.00
Catholic Chapel Fund	2,000.00
Alexander D. Goode Lodge No. 1564 B'nai B'rith, N. Y.	500.00
CWO W. J. Kraemer	5.00
CWO D. J. Nevin	5.00
CMCS Staff and Special Staff In memory of Mrs. Bertha Wilson	47.75
Edna P. Schmitt	5.00
CG, Albany, Ga.	200.00
MCRD, San Diego	
Protestant Chapel Fund	1,200.00
Catholic Chapel Fund	800.00
LFTU, Atlantic	53.63
1stCompRadioCo, FMFPac	32.00
Miss Joani Laing	2.00
Fifth Grade Boys Sunday School CamLej, N. C.	4.00
Office of Legislative Asst to CMC, HQMC	5.00
1stANGLICO, FMFPac	45.40
In memory of Lt R. L. Angus	5.00
In memory of Mrs. H. D. Hansen	5.00
Fund contribution box in Memorial Chapel, MCS, Quantico	14.97
TOTAL	$6,479.75

Comdr J. H. Craven
MCS, Quantico
Custodian, Memorial
Chapel Window Fund

Thinking Marine's Magazine

. . . Re Captain J. G. Martz' letter in the September issue:

Oh, geezy-peezy, let's don't write any more about blood and sweat and real Marines who go out and shoot people. Let's write about those nice, clean, fictional types who look like they just stepped off the poster and don't put on their trousers one leg at a time. Let's slap at the enemy with a copy of a limp GAZETTE.

I take violent issue with the Captain's ideas that the GAZETTE is anything but a thinking, fighting Marine's magazine or

that war or any combat can be prosecuted within the framework of chivalrous rules.

When a man is controlling thousands of insurgents who spend their idle hours plundering, raping and looting, it can't quite be called political assassination to stop him. Maybe Charlemagne had a complex and killing all those people was helping him.

If any Marine is assigned a mission that he cannot, for personal reasons, fulfill, he should take off the suit and find some other line of work. Hanneken did what others had failed to do; did it under orders direct from the top and in the most expeditious manner. He was lucky to get his money back.

MSgt A. G. Mainard
HqBn, 2dMarDiv
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Intelligence Operations

. . . For what it is worth. the Army now uses a combination S-3-S-2 as suggested by Maj W. J. Davis in his article *How to Build Up the "2": Step No. 1,* (OBSERVATION POST: Sept '60).

The Army S-3-S-2 is in Transportation Battalion, Infantry Division.

2dLt Jack Stevenson, ARNG
Indiana National Guard
Center Point, Ind.

Punch Per Pound

. . . I wish to correct a letter published in MESSAGE CENTER: Sep '60). The letter in question, unhappily, was written by me.

Using the figures presented in *An Unexpected Force of Artillery,* I corrected the article and concluded that the 105mm howitzer projectile had more explosive per pound of projectile than does the 4.2 mortar. Unfortunately, Capt Wilson's figures, upon which I had based my computations. are incorrect. In his essay the captain meant to say that the 4.2 mortar projectile has 2.87 lbs of projectile per pound of explosive vs 6.82 pounds of projectile per pound of explosive for the 105mm howitzer.

These figures, then, do support the captain's statement that the 4.2 mortar has "more punch per pound than the 105mm howitzer."

1stLt F. B. Campanella
HqBtry
4/10 2nd MarDiv
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Still Chewing

. . . Seems Capt W. C. Wiseley, USMCR of Malibu, Calif., wants ideas. (Big ones to chew on.) Most admirable. Yet I must take exception with his personal views regarding the format of the GAZETTE, especially those issues since February 1960.

To my way of thinking, one can't suddenly come up with big ideas without using many so-called small ideas. Perhaps a review of Liddell Hart's *Strategy* would enlighten many tacticians and strategists on the possibilities of shortcuts. Merely a humble opinion, but the GAZETTE gives the reader "small ideas" to start the thinking process and give direction. Many "big ideas" appear for us to reflect on and ponder. Where did these "big ones" come from?

Further, the aviation articles are of interest as ground-aviation is our bread and butter. As an 0369/8651 presently serving with the 3dMAW. I've realized problems exist, in reconnaissance of which I'd not been aware.

Last point! Being neither a second lieutenant, from the group which starts toward becoming Commanding General, or sergeant major, as time and experience are lacking, but a Marine that desires to be a well rounded thinking Marine of experience and knowledge, keep up our sights with the wonderful format you are presently using. The Marine Corps GAZETTE is a magazine which cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents, but rather in terms of experience and sense.

SSgt Ronald A. Roper
MWHG, 3dMAW
El Toro, Calif.

Still Perking

. . . Capt Venditto's article, *Let's Perk up our Reserves* (GAZETTE: Aug '60), should make some commanding officers of Organized Reserve units start thinking of beefing-up their training schedules.

I would like to add another area of training to Capt Venditto's suggestions. Why not let all of the units near a Marine or Naval base take over the guard duty of these establishments for at least two week-ends a year?

After a couple of week-ends on duty at the main gate of large installations such as the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Treasure Island, or the Philadelphia Navy Yard, I don't think the ordinary reservist would complain that the training schedule is too dull.

MSgt J. P. Sepsis
1320 Hull Drive
San Carlos, California

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The Extension School's CHALLENGE

BASIC SCHOOL LEVEL

1 Which of the statements best describes the function of the security forces in the defense?

a. Giving early warning of the enemy and delaying, deceiving, and disorganizing his advance.

b. Provide security for the flanks and rear of the defense area.

c. Locate and secure critical terrain features to help future operations.

d. Provide protection and security for tanks and other crew served weapons.

2 What artillery weapons are organic to the artillery regiment of the Marine Division?

a. 155mm howitzers and 105mm howitzers.

b. 105mm howitzers and 8-inch howitzers.

c. 4.2-inch mortars and 105mm howitzers.

d. 155mm howitzers and 4.2-inch mortars.

3 An artillery barrage is designed to support the infantry in

a. offensive combat only.

b. defensive combat only.

c. either offensive or defensive combat.

d. reserve areas.

JUNIOR SCHOOL LEVEL

4 Which term should not be used as a tactical mission for artillery units?

a. Direct support.

b. General support.

c. Reinforcing.

d. General Support/Reinforcing.

e. Attached.

5 In a landing force when the ground element is comprised of a single reinforced Marine division, the required force artillery units are normally retained under the control of the landing force headquarters as general support.

a. True.

b. False.

6 The naval gunfire shore fire control parties and a regimental naval gunfire liaison team are organic to each

a. infantry battalion.

b. infantry regiment.

c. intermediate support artillery battalion.

d. close support artillery battalion.

7 The helicopter direction center (afloat) is a control agency which controls helicopters involved in the ship-to-shore movement. This HDC is under the over-all control of the

a. helicopter transport group commander.

b. tactical air control center (afloat).

c. Marine helicopter transport group commander.

d. supporting arms coordination center.

SENIOR SCHOOL LEVEL

8 In planning for an amphibious operation, which of the following are duties of the division air officer?

a. Advise the division commander as to the tactical air requirements.

b. Determine the close support requirements.

c. Prepare the air support annex to the supporting air unit's operation plan.

d. Prepare the air defense annex to the base defense plan.

9 Which category of persons forming part of a levée en masse may claim the privileges of that status?

a. Those who pay the tax as it is levied.

b. Noncombatants.

c. Those who carry arms openly and comply with the laws and customs of war.

d. Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the invading power.

10 Which of the following is *not* a civil affairs/military government responsibility?

a. The settling of claims against the government submitted by the inhabitants of the occupied territory.

b. Supervision over existing civilian authorities.

c. The allocation of public utilities for civilian and military use.

d. Determining the availability of the local resources for military use.

(Answers on page 60)

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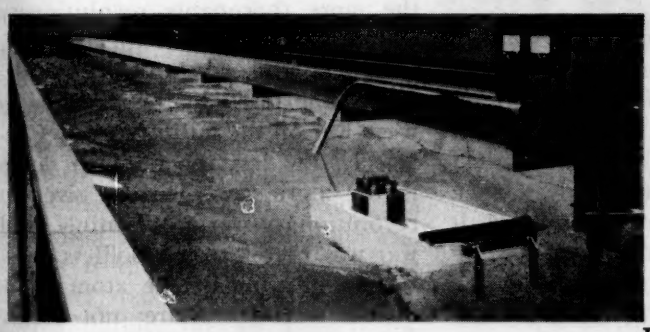

(Left) Testing high-speed hull designs in FMC's new tow basin to determine hydrodynamic and performance characteristics.

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OUR WAR PROBLEMS

By MajGen J. F. C. Fuller

In this lucid commentary on the East-West struggle, a noted military writer displays the analytical powers which have won him distinction. Today's real war, he says, lies in preparation for it. To be prepared, we need conventional as well as nuclear deterrents. Best bet: amphibious forces with VTOL aircraft. Gen Fuller has written numerous books. An American edition of his work, *The Generalship of Alexander the Great*, is just out (Rutgers University Press).

OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO, William James, the American philosopher, wrote in his *Memories and Studies*: "Every up-to-date dictionary should say that 'peace' and 'war' mean the same thing, now *in posse*, now *in actu*. It may even reasonably be said that the intensely sharp competitive *preparation* for war by the nation *is the real war* permanent, unceasing; and that battles are only a sort of public verification of mastery gained during the 'peace' intervals."

In his day preparation for war and its waging were, comparatively speaking, simple undertakings; armies and navies, although they varied in quantity and quality, were much the same in all civilized countries. They were political instruments, whose negative purpose was to back diplomacy in peace time and thereby deter the outbreak of war, and when this failed, whose positive purpose was to defeat the enemy, so that diplomatic relations might be re-established in a negotiated peace.

Today this simplicity has grown into a complexity, which has made James' observation doubly true. The intensely sharp competitive preparation for war has increasingly become the real war, permanent and unceasing. Because the forms of war have been multiplied, we live in an age of paradox: We are preparing for a war which no one wants to fight; we make but a half-hearted attempt to win the diplomatic war which is in daily progress, and we neglect—as will be referred to later—to prepare for a type of war which, at any moment, we may be called upon to fight. How has this topsy-turvy situation arisen?

There are two reasons: the first is the splitting of the political atom by Lenin in 1917, and the second is the splitting of the physical atom by the Western scientists in 1945. Out of these two explosions our present confusion emerged.

Because in a democratic country political power is based on the goodwill and loyalty of its people, a hundred years ago Karl Marx concluded that, as the industrial revolution had created a proletariat hostile to society, were it organized and led it might be converted into a revolutionary instrument to overthrow the government. In brief, his aim was to split a nation into two factions, and use one to destroy the other. According to his materialistic interpretation of history, the triumph of Communism over Capitalism was predestined by the laws of history; therefore, there could be no truce between the two, and no technological discovery could save the latter.

Lenin Inverted Clausewtiz

Lenin accepted this philosophy, and related Marx's theory of the class-war to actual war. He saw that modern warfare was fourfold; it was political, economic, psychological and military. From this he inferred that a campaign might be fought and decided before a bullet was fired. Therefore he inverted Clausewitz's well-known dictum that "War is a continuation of State policy by other means," and substituted for it, "State policy is a continuation of war by every means." This meant the establishment of a state of "wardom," of continuous warfare until his aim of world revolution was accomplished, when the Soviet Imperium would embrace the whole globe. Only then could there be peace—a Soviet peace.

In this, the point to note is that the more thoroughly revolutionary war can be waged on the political, economic and psychological battlefronts, the less will the need be to wage war on the military front. Conversely, the less the need to do so is, the more scope will be given to revolutionary warfare. Lenin's ideal war was therefore a bloodless one.

The splitting of the atom introduced nuclear warfare; not a new form of war, but a stupendous expansion of the destructive power of strategic bombing in WWII, which, in its turn, was no more than the great artillery bombardments of WWI translated from ground to air and tilted from an horizontal into a vertical position. In idea it was the opposite of Lenin's, and therefore incompatible with it. It raised the physical attack from last to first priority, and placed it on an absolute or all-out footing.

Out of these two concepts emerged three categories of war:

(1) Nuclear war of the first degree, unlimited in aim.

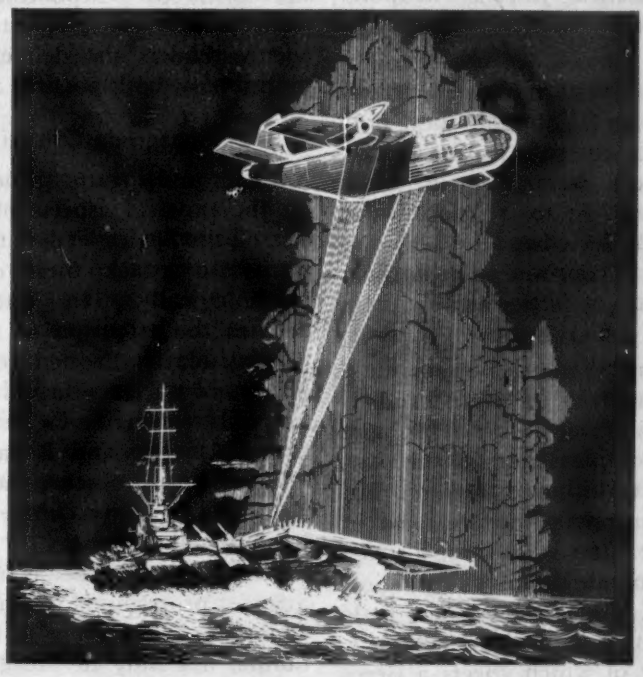
(2) Conventional war, without or with nuclear weapons of the second degree, limited in aim.

(3) Revolutionary war—war on the political, economic, and psychological fronts—predestined in aim.

These will be considered in turn.

The first atomic bomb dropped,

An Amphibious Answer



that on Hiroshima, which caused 180,000 casualties, has been graded as a 20-kiloton weapon, which means that its blast is equivalent to the explosion of 20 thousand tons of TNT. Since then, the most powerful bomb, either made or contemplated, is one of 20 megatons, the equivalent of 20 million tons of TNT.

On reliable authority we are told that, without considering wind, 50 well-placed 20-megaton bombs could within an hour result in 40 million casualties in the United States or 30 million in the Soviet Union. And that, because of radioactive poisoning and world winds, "he who strikes at the enemy, whatever the distance, strikes alike at all belligerent nations, at all neutral nations, all friendly nations, and at himself."

As a weapon, this reduces the large scale nuclear bomb to an absurdity; hence all-out nuclear war has been relegated to the realms of diplomacy, and has become an anti- instead of a pro-war instrument, or, what is called, a deterrent.

Since Hiroshima, this purely negative concept has so completely bemused American and British strategical thought that it has become the pivotal factor in their defense policies, and deprives them of a positive aim. Even should it be argued that this is not so, and that the negation of war is in itself a positive aim, is this logical? It certainly is not, because it only deters the outbreak of one of several types of war, and when this one type is cancelled out, the others can be as freely indulged in as they were before the advent of nuclear weapons. Or, as Dr. Kissinger writes in his *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy:* "A deterrent which one is afraid to implement when it is challenged ceases to be a deterrent."

Negative Policy Dangerous

The point to note is that this negative policy fits admirably into Lenin's positive revolutionary attack which, unless countered by its like, grows in strength the more America and Britain rely on weapons which restrict them from waging war other than nuclear. Therefore it would seem certain that, under cover of the nuclear stalemate now established, Russian pressure on non-Communist countries will continue, and that Khrushchev's "peaceful coexistence" is no more than a euphemism.

Because nuclear weapons are a shield and not a sword, Russia has maintained the most powerful conventional army in the world, not because her intention is to abandon Lenin's revolutionary policy; on the contrary it is in order to reinforce it. Firstly, its purpose is to secure the USSR against conventional attack on its outer front; secondly, to maintain the authority of the Kremlin throughout the USSR and the satellite countries—that is, to secure the inner front against revolt; and thirdly, to compel all non-Communist countries, through threat of its use, to maintain peace with Russia.

The answer of the Western powers has been to make good the numerical inferiority of their conventional fighting forces by reinforcing them with tactical nuclear weapons of limited power. Not by creating a separate tactical nuclear striking force, but by substituting tactical nuclear weapons for conventional ones.

This substitution carries with it an obvious danger. Should a crisis arise in which the opposing powers are brought to the verge of war, Russia's conventional forces are so superior to those of her adversaries, that there is nothing to prevent her proclaiming, should they resort to

the use of tactical nuclear weapons, that her reply will be all-out nuclear war. Time and again Russian propaganda has announced that there can be no such thing as a limited nuclear war, and that the employment of tactical nuclear weapons will inevitably lead to all-out nuclear war.

Will the Western powers accept this challenge? Should they not, then all that the substitution of tactical nuclear weapons will have accomplished is to reinforce the deadlock, under cover of which the Russians will continue to push their revolutionary activities against their opponents' inner fronts.

What the Western powers must bring themselves to understand is that they are faced with a problem far more complex than in the past, not only traditional warfare, but also revolutionary warfare, and at bottom the latter is far more a struggle for economic than for ideological supremacy. Today, Marxism is little more than a liturgical language, the chatter of which covers a fierce economic conflict. In it Russia's aim is to gain mastery of the world by expanding her economy and simultaneously undermining the economies of her opponents.

Economic Aggression

With ever-rising populations, the crisis of the present age is an economic one. This is not in the historic form of each nation striving within itself to produce its own subsistence and raw materials in order to survive. Rather, Russia seeks to gain political supremacy over all by monopolizing subsistence and raw materials on a world-wide scale, and to use them as weapons to subject competitors by undercutting their markets. In brief, the Russians understand to the full, whereas the Western powers would appear not to, that the hand that locks the cash box rules the world.

Because revolutionary warfare appears to be so unmilitary, the concentration on all-out nuclear attack and defense has, like a smoke cloud, hidden it from view. Its strategy is to dissolve rather than to destroy; to attack the mind of the enemy in order to paralyze his body, instead of attacking his body in order to master his mind. It is far more than an auxiliary of actual warfare, and it may be compared with a poison which either incapacitates the enemy before he can strike, or cripples his blows should he do so. Lenin once said: "The soundest strategy is to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the delivery of the mortal blow both possible and easy."

Propaganda Offensive

Time and again, concentration on the physical aspects of war has offered the Soviet leaders the opportunity to attack their opponents psychologically. In international debates the attention of the world is consistently directed toward the horrors of nuclear war. This is done not only to terrify its peoples and brand America and Britain as the culprits, but to obscure the fact that Russian aggression alone can unleash an all-out war.

Each top conference is turned into a Soviet propaganda opera, in which Comrade Khrushchev is the prima donna, not only in the eyes of his own people, but also in the columns of the democratic press, which shower on him bouquets of headlines which, whether laudatory or disparaging, exalt him into a cosmic prodigy. "The task of psychological warfare," writes Dr. Kissinger, "is to hamstring the opponent through his own preconceptions, and this has been precisely the Soviet strategy with respect to nuclear weapons."

Today, the USSR is the greatest empire in existence; why not then turn our guns on Russian imperialism and colonialism—two stock lines of Soviet attack. Within its bounds are scores of subjugated peoples, not a few of whom in each war Russia has been involved in during the present century have revolted against Muscovite rule. Because of them, Russia's inner front is far more sensitive to subversive attack than those of any of her opponents, and added to this ninety per cent of the inhabitants of her satellite countries are anti-Russian.

Here is opened to the Western powers a vast field for revolutionary activities, aimed at unhinging the Soviet regime through its inherent weaknesses. Yet few worthwhile steps are taken to exploit it, or to stimulate the will of the subjugated peoples to resist Soviet oppression. When the East Berlin workers struck, these powers stood aloof; when the Hungarians rose against their oppressive government and were smashed by Russian tanks, all they did was to offer their condolences and heartfelt sympathy. Instead, had they marched two armored divisions to Hungary's support, almost certainly the whole of the satellite world would have

Wide World Photo

Chinese Red soldiers entering Canton, 15Oct49—war by proxy

risen in revolt. That this would have meant a general war is far from probable, because it would have caused such a turmoil within the USSR that the Soviet regime itself would have been in peril.

To turn opportunities, such as these, to our advantage, we must take revolutionary warfare far more seriously than so far we have done. How can we limit Soviet expansion by merely holding fast to a deterrent, and remain on the passive defensive politically, militarily and psychologically? It is time we ceased cowering behind our nuclear Maginot wall, fearful that a bold move on our part will topple it upon us.

The crying need of the West today is a revolutionary warfare General Staff, to plan, direct, and wage subversive war, under cover of the deterrent, in the political, economic and psychological fields.

War by Proxy

There is one item among Russian revolutionary activities which deserves careful consideration. Unlike nuclear warfare, it is not shrouded in secrecy, and unlike psychological it is strictly military. It is Russia's wars by proxy, which since 1945 have distracted the world to her advantage and to the detriment of her opponents. These operations may be divided into two categories:

(1) Invasion of a non-Communist country by a Communist power, either under direction of Russia, or in sympathy with her, such as the war in Korea and the Chinese occupation of sections of the northern frontier of India.

(2) Revolt by a Communist or national faction in a non-Communist country stimulated or supported by Russia or China, which either leads to open hostilities, as in French Indo-China and in Malaya, or the threat of a Communist revolution, as in Lebanon.

The aim of these operations is to distract the Western powers; to compel them to scatter their fighting forces and to expend their wealth and resources—that is to attack them economically as well as strategically. Or, should they refuse to answer the call, through loss of face to lower their prestige.

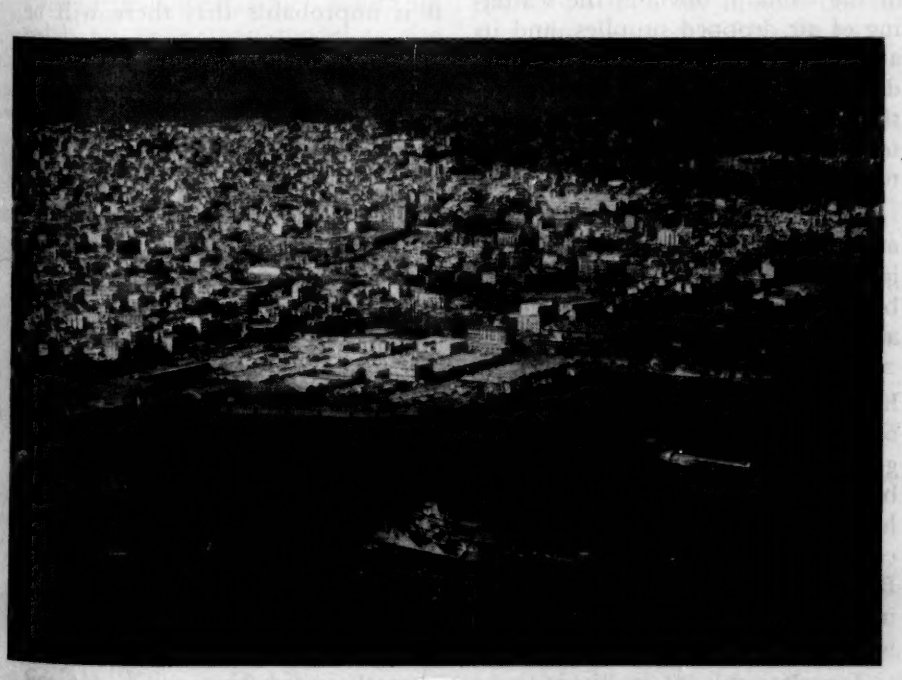
In these operations, more especially those of the first category, Russia and China can select their points of attack on their southern frontier, which extends from the Baltic to the South China Sea, a line over 12,000 miles in length. But, although they are able to operate on interior lines, lack of comunications deprives them of its advantages, because it limits both the strength of the attacking force and its rapid reinforcement.

To be prepared to counter them by the establishment of powerful overseas bases, ready stock-piled and garrisoned, or, when a crisis arises, to assemble at them the forces needed to meet demands, have obvious drawbacks. Firstly, both are very costly; secondly, it is unlikely that the enemy will attack within tactical reach of a base; thirdly, should there be several bases, as would seem probable, there is likely to be a serious waste of resources; and fourthly, should the first alternative be resorted to, the garrison may not be of the type required, or should it be the second, then much time will be consumed in assembling and marshalling before a counter-attack can be launched. Further, should a war by proxy develop into a full-scale conventional war, these bases are liable to capture, as happened with Singapore and Manila in WWII, and in a nuclear war they are standing bomb traps.

Right Place, Right Time

Time and place are the essence of the problem. "The advantages of time and place in all martial actions," wrote Sir Francis Drake in the days of the Spanish Armada, "is half a victory; which being lost is irrecoverable." This maxim is as true today as it was in 1588. The ability to be at the right place and to strike quickly from an unexpected direction is not only a warrant that the enemy will be hit before he can establish himself and exploit the position he has seized, but once it has been proved effective, it will also become a deterrent and make him think twice before he repeats his snatch-and-grab raid.

While Russia and China can operate on interior lines, the United States and Great Britain can operate on exterior—the oceans and the seas. They can base themselves on amphibious task forces which, whether large or small, are self-contained units, permanently organized and not hastily assembled. They do not require costly and vulnerable overseas bases or terminal ports, which may be in the wrong place at the right time. They can move from position to position as required, hide in the depths of the sea, and strike suddenly from ship to shore by means of their landing craft. But their power to strike inland is restricted to the



Task force in Beirut, 1958—". . . the right place at the right time"

bomber and fighter planes of their aircraft carriers, because troop carrying aircraft cannot operate from their decks. How to effect this, how to combine troop carrier and aircraft carrier is therefore the problem which has to be solved if full use of sea power is to be made in war.

Since 1945 the main characteristic in the development of air power has been ever-increasing speed, and although speed in itself is a military asset, by adding to the length of the runways it has complicated the problem of taking off and landing. To mitigate this, increasing attention has been paid to the helicopter, and British experience in Kenya, Malaya and Cyprus, American in a number of places including Korea, and French in Algeria, have proved its usefulness for military purposes. Some helicopters, now in use or coming into use, can lift 40 men.

In addition to the normal helicopter there is the British Fairey Rotodyne, first flown in 1958. Besides being able to rise vertically on its rotors, it can transfer its power to forward-thrusting jet-props, and can therefore attain a far higher speed than the helicopter. But both these machines are limited in their usefulness by their high cost, lack of speed, vulnerability to ground fire, and their need for elaborate maintenance. Further, in war time, they offer no solution to the problem of landing Marines or supplies in bulk from an aircraft carrier.

VTOL—True Answer?

Although the development of the helicopter will undoubtedly continue, it seems certain that the true solution will be found in the vertical take-off and landing aircraft (VTOL). Already a jet engine has been made which by direct downward thrust can lift more than 12 times its own weight, and we are informed that "a small prototype is already flying with such success that larger aircraft of this sort ought to be available for practical use within the next six or seven years." Another authority states that designers visualize by 1969 a supersonic airliner, engined by turbo-jets or a combination of turbo-jets and ram-jets, lodged in the tail, capable of carrying 120 passengers across the North Atlantic in under two hours. "But," writes this authority, "the most remarkable aspect of this aircraft of the future may well come in its vertical landing. Faced with the problem of ever-growing runways to cope with ever-growing speeds, many designers now accept that vertical take-off and landing, on the thrust of downward-pointing jets, is the only final solution."

Should it be so for civil aircraft, then it will certainly be adopted by military aircraft. For purposes of war the solution is an urgent one. In this writer's mind, some of the money now being devoted to circling the moon and projecting apes and dogs into outer space would be far more profitably spent on it.

From both the military and naval points of view, the possibilities of an efficient VTOL aircraft are revolutionary. It can operate in confined spaces, such as among trees, inaccessible to helicopters; it reduces the need for expensively trained parachutists, frequently at the mercy of the wind; it obviates the scattering of air dropped supplies; and its ability to convey forces of Marines deep inland from a fleet at sea solves the problem under discussion—how to wed the troop carrying aircraft to the aircraft carrier.

Granted this marriage, then an entirely new complexion will be given to wars by proxy, which may be compared with the activities of a malicious arsonist.

Should he set fire to an occupied house, the owner, if in possession of a fire extinguisher, will stand a good chance of dousing the flames before they catch hold. Should he have nothing at hand to do so, he can call up the nearest fire brigade. But the difference in time between immediate and delayed action may well cost him his house.

Translate this into military terms. Russia arranges her arson operations in some remote corner of the world, and selects as victim a country which has no fire extinguisher—no local defense force at hand to respond to the challenge. The victim calls on the UN for assistance, and—assuming the improbable—the call is promptly met.

As things at present are, the fire brigade will have first to be assembled, next organized, and then transported to some land base, possibly hundreds of miles from the scene of the conflagration, from where it may take weeks to arrive at it. By then it will probably be faced with a *fait accompli,* which will demand a minor conventional war to eject the invader.

While this is being got ready, what will the Kremlin do? It will rattle its nuclear sabre and, after a summit conference or two, some face-saving formula will be agreed; the operation will be abandoned, and another bit of foreign territory will be nibbled off and added to the Communist Imperium. Incidentally, a few years ago it was calculated that since the reign of Ivan III (1462-1505) the Russian Empire has expanded at the average rate of 49 square miles a day.

Amphibious Advantages

Replace the land base, or more probably the no-base, by an amphibious task force stationed, let us suppose, in the Indian Ocean. As it is improbable that there will be no warning of a crisis brewing, directly rumors of it are received, this force can steam in the direction of the seat of trouble, and, should a call for assistance be made, it can close in and strike. Instead of taking months—preparations for the Suez fiasco took three—the blow will be immediate, and such political difficulties as may be related to this in no way detract from it as the most effective reply to a proxy incursion.

As an example, let us take the northeastern frontiers of India. The Chinese advance into Bhutan. To eject them by a land force would take weeks; but an airborne force could cover the distance from the Bay of Bengal—500 miles—in a matter of hours. It may be said that the aircraft carrier is too vulnerable a vessel for such an opera-

Wide World Photo

Soviet tanks hit Budapest. The West's response: heartfelt sympathy

tion. It might be in a nuclear or full scale conventional war, but a nibbling operation is neither of these. When compared with them it is a low-grade, third class war.

Even in a full scale conventional war, when risks of every kind must be accepted, on occasion the strategical use of independent airborne striking forces, which operate like old fashion cavalry raiders, would surely be of great value to cause alarms, create panic, effect demolitions, and distract the enemy generally.

A particular operation of this kind suggests itself, which would involve no more than moderate size forces. It is known that the Russians have numerous slave-labor camps in eastern and north-eastern Siberia, whose unfortunate inmates are largely Ukrainians and other subjugated peoples. Picture a series of liberating raids based on an amphibious task force in the northern Pacific, or on a land base in Alaska; their sudden arrival, the overpowering of the camp guards, and the dumping of guerrilla warfare weapons, ammunition and explosives—then back home again. Then picture tens of thousands of desperate men surging over the countryside, pillaging for food and wildly fighting their way to freedom. Attacks, such as these, on Russia's highly sensitive inner front, would certainly give the Kremlin a severe strategic headache.

Today, all this may seem impossible; so also would many of the aircraft now flying have seemed so 10 years ago. We live in an age of ever-increasing mobility; daily in terms of time the globe is shrinking in size. Our crucial danger is that, unless we press on toward the future, the past will swallow us up.

Summary

To summarize the salient features discussed in this article:

We live in an age of "wardom" initiated by the Russian and nuclear revolutions, in which the competitive preparation for war is the real war, permanent and unceasing.

In it every national potential has become an instrument of war wherewith to attack the enemy, either physically on his outer or military front, or psychologically and economically on his inner or national front. These two fronts are complementary and of equal importance.

War, in all its forms, is a political instrument, the means whereby the political aim is achieved, namely a profitable peace. And unless this aim is attained, even should the enemy be annihilated, the war will politically be lost.

Weapons, in all their forms, possess a negative as well as a positive purpose; through threat of their use to deter the outbreak of war, and through actual use to wage it.

The destructive power of nuclear weapons is so great that the threat to resort to them deters the use of their like, and mutual fear of their use is so great that it invalidates them as deterrents of forms of war other than nuclear.

These forms are revolutionary and conventional war. The aim of the first is to rot an enemy internally and undermine his will and economy, and of the second to defeat him in battle in the traditional way.

To mix tactical nuclear weapons with conventional ones carries with it a dual danger; either it may lead to all-out nuclear war, or the threat to unleash it may prevent conventional war being resorted to as an instrument of policy.

Should the latter alternative occur, then complete freedom of action will be given to revolutionary warfare, and should it be the former, then a war of mutual annihilation will be waged in which war will cease to be a political instrument and become a devastating absurdity.

Finally, in wars by proxy and many inner front operations, their solution is to be sought in vertical take-off and landing coupled with speed. USMC

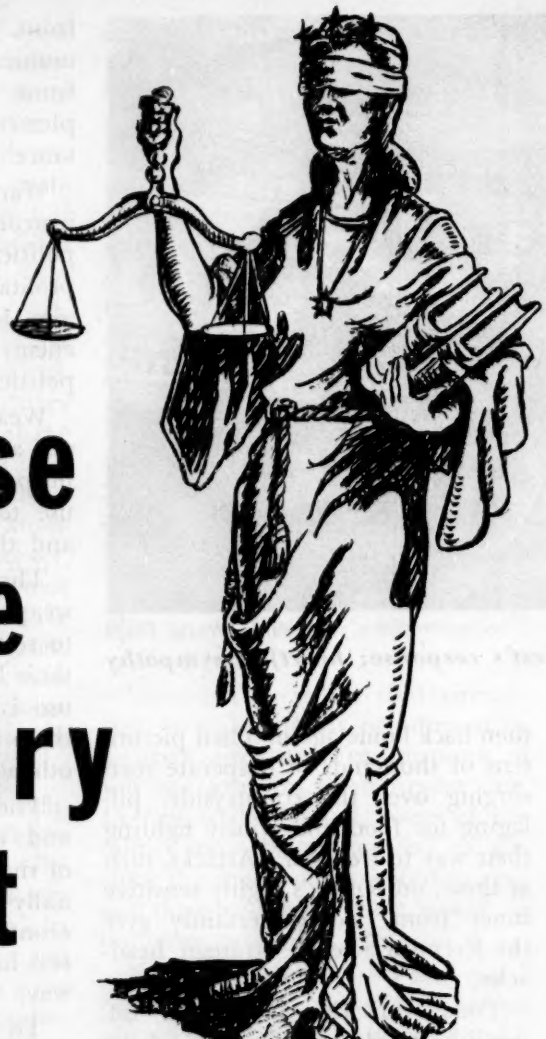
★ ★ ★ ★

Read Twice Daily

THE COMPANY BULLETIN BOARD was fast becoming a catch-all for cartoons and bright remarks. One morning the following unofficial notice appeared: "CONTEST FOR ALL MARINES. Write a 500-word essay on why you dislike the Marine Corps and this outfit in particular. Tear off the top of your haversack and mail in with your entry." The contest notice received quite a laugh until one of the NCO's added the following pen and ink change. "In case of a tie, duplicate courts-martial will be awarded."

$15.00 to SSgt L. R. Anderson

Defense in the Summary Court



By CWO Robert H. Russell

SHALL THE ACCUSED, WHO HAS been awarded a summary court-martial, be allowed an additional counsel of his choice?

This question regularly arises in every command, and there is no established rule for answering it. The Code and the *Manual for Courts-Martial 1951* neither permit nor forbid it. There are no JAG or COMA decisions to settle the matter.

As a result, the problem is solved locally and solutions often vary between adjacent or concurrent commands. For example, Marines of one FMF unit are allowed individual counsel of their choice if they request it, while those attached to the station itself are not so permitted.

The station maintains that to allow a defense counsel to sit in a summary court proceeding: (1) defeats the one-officer court concept; (2) requires that the summary court abdicate or share part of his duties, and (3) tends to make the court adopt a prosecutor - complex inconsistent with his assigned role as prosecutor, defender, judge, and jury.

A Dissenting View

The FMF unit takes the position that if a man believes he needs help in presenting his case, the appearance of an individual defense counsel will: (1) allay any fears he has that he will not be adequately represented; (2) possibly result in a more effective presentation of the accused's case; and (3) relieve the summary court of some details of a complex assignment.

The reaction of summary courts themselves to such a counsel is divided also. Some courts, admittedly or not, resent the appearance of a defense counsel as an implication that the court is suspect of being unable or unlikely to give the accused the defense consideration he expects. Others meet the defense counsel half way in the matter of conducting the defense but wish to retain control of the case for the accused. A few remove one "hat" entirely and allow the individual counsel full sway in organizing and presenting his case.

Both of these problems – shall there be a separate counsel and what duties shall he have?—arise from *the inability of the accused to accept fully the summary court concept.*

The provisions of the Code for three kinds of courts are explained regularly to all Marines. The mechanics of a summary court-martial may be pointed out in detail to an accused. Yet, an unaccountable doubt lingers.

Accused Won't Buy It

The Marine seems to admit the feasibility of one officer conducting the government's case and then deciding the issues of guilt and sentence. But he cannot picture that officer also handling the accused's interests. Specifically, he suspects that what he tells the "defense counsel" is automatically betrayed to the "trial counsel" and used forthwith against him before the "court"! It rarely occurs to him that facts determined by the summary court in investigating the matter, or in the trial itself, are as likely to help the defense as not.

So how can we overcome this quirk of human nature and instill enough confidence in the accused that he will enter actively into his own defense?

One way, already in use where permitted, is the appearance of a separate defense counsel selected by the accused. This system, however, is at best a retreat from the theory of the summary court-martial. Moreover, it often introduces confusion in court procedure and leads to uneasily divided duties. To make the system work properly, an exact method of proceeding when individual defense counsel is present must be spelled out. In addition, universal acceptance of the privilege should be accorded for uniformity of justice.

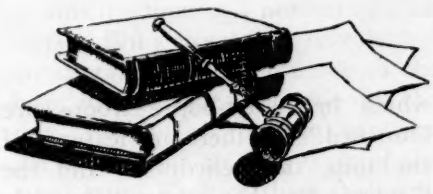
A second solution exists in the al-

CWO Russell is not a lawyer. His field is electronics. Neither is he a sea lawyer. He offers, for discussion, one approach to solving inconsistencies in summary courts-martial. His views are based on experience with the problems noted in his article. He writes for a hobby, is a member of the Armed Forces Writer's League. A Marine since 8Dec42, he was commissioned in 1956, is now with Missile Systems Section, SupDept, HQMC.

ternative of refusing to permit a counsel for the accused. This doctrine allows a choice for the accused –accept the summary court for all duties required of him, or refuse trial by the court. Such a choice would probably result in the award of a special court-martial, which can provide the representation desired (and frequently a more severe sentence). This plan, also, is an abandonment of the summary court concept in cases where such trial is refused, but is recognized by present law and procedure. An improvement might limit a special court-martial so awarded to the sentencing options of a summary court-martial, thereby preventing sentences more severe than expected by the convening authority and his subsequent reduction of them. In any case, the one-officer plan for fast justice is lost here—even more than in the summary-with-counsel system.

A third plan will adapt easily to present procedure, and would, to a great extent, remove the doubts of an accused as to the handling of his case.

In effect it permits challenging a proposed summary court. When informing the accused of the charges against him, the convening authority will name a panel of three qualified officers. If the first is not desired as a summary court by the accused,



the second becomes eligible. If this officer also is not desired, the third officer will be the summary court. Failure to accept any of the three would amount to refusal of trial by summary court-martial.

Acceptance of any one of three officers would bring the accused before *a court of his own limited choosing.* Being so committed, the accused would be more likely to unburden himself and trust his own court over one seemingly thrust upon him.

Under this plan, the natures of prospective summary courts would be closely studied by possible or actual accuseds, by convening authorities, and by the officers themselves. Demonstrably "easy" officers would be left off the panel until they resolved to be less lenient. "Harsh" officers would not be chosen very often—until they become more reasonable. This would be an excellent feature and should result in uniform administration of justice.

Advantages Summarized

This plan will not work in the one-officer Naval command, which already requires its own special rules.

In summary, the plan would not:

(1) Delay legal processes
(2) Violate any existing standards of law
(3) Prejudice the rights of the government or the accused.

It would:

(1) Prevent confused or refused summary courts-martial
(2) Focus attention on uniform and efficient courts
(3) Act to increase participation of the accused in his own summary court-martial, the basic problem now existing.

USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

A Litter Sitter

During the wild, wonderful days immediately after WWII, China duty, for the First Division, was synonymous with "Track Duty." The 7th Marines were stretched from Tangshan Station to Chinwangtao, with Regimental Headquarters at Peitaiho Beach. In place of the usual field exercises, we held frequent CP defense drills. During one of these drills the Regimental "3" officer came to inspect the positions of the Engineer Co. As he wound up his rather thorough inspection he noticed a man sitting on a rock in the vicinity of the company CP. The man had been told that he was to be a litter bearer but apparently had not understood. So when the Major asked him what his status was in the exercise he replied, "Sir, I'm a Lyster bag." Stunned, the Major stared at him and then, still game, said, "What the hell do you do?" Our hero rose to the occasion magnificently, replying, "Sir, I hold thirty-six gallons of water."

$15.00 to GySgt Robert J. Shovar

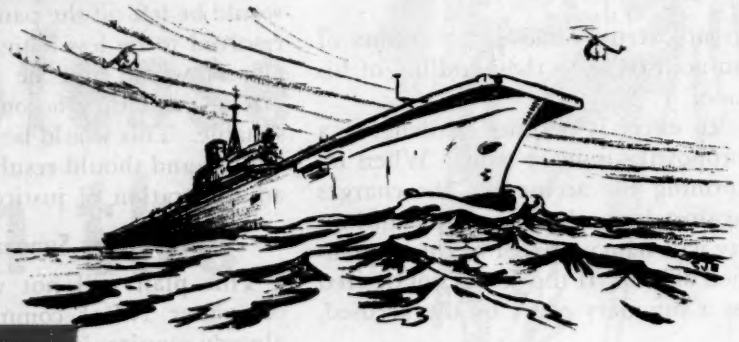
No Banker's Hours

The Gunny had recently joined from several years duty far removed from the FMF and as a result was somewhat rusty on field work. The platoon moved into the assembly area and was about to set in a perimeter defense. The 1st squad leader came by and said "Gunny, I'll set my squad in from 11 to 1." The Gunny with a disgusted look on his face answered, "You can't do that! We eat chow from 1130 to 1230!"

$15.00 to Capt G. S. Morrow

COMMANDO CARRIER

By Maj B. I. S. Gourlay
OBE, MC, Royal Marines



HER MAJESTY'S SHIP BULWARK, 22,000-ton new-look aircraft carrier and one of the Royal Navy's latest fighting ships, is now in service in the Far East. One evening last March, after a long and costly refit, she slipped quietly out of Plymouth Sound and set course for Singapore, 9,000 miles away. With her departure, the first page of a new story in British naval history began.

For this is no ordinary aircraft carrier. Formerly operating fixed wing aircraft in a conventional role, she now carries 21 helicopters and 600 Royal Marine Commandos. Popularly known in Britain as the "Commando Carrier," the ship is a logical outcome of British naval experience at Port Said in November 1956. There the two light Fleet carriers, *Ocean* and *Theseus,* successfully launched 400 Royal Marine Commandos and their stores by helicopter, straight into a battle zone, for the first time in history. At that time, the helicopters and Commandos were carried as a temporary measure for one particular operation. Now, in *Bulwark,* they are borne on a more permanent basis as an integral part of the ship's complement.

In broad concept, *Bulwark* resembles US helicopter carriers. She is in essence a mobile platform from which helicopter-borne troops are launched. But there are features of the ship, the helicopters, and the Commandos that contrast strongly with their American counterparts. This article, designed to serve as an introduction to the Commando Carrier, can only touch on the main differences.

Missions, Cold and Hot

Let us start with *Bulwark's* role. First and foremost, she is well equipped to perform the Royal Navy's traditional function of maintaining law and order by her mere presence at potential trouble spots. Beyond that, her chief duty lies in the cold war. She is to land her Commandos and support them ashore, wherever British lives and interests are in peril. In short, she is assigned to firewatching duties—brushfire watching. Where the outbreak can be detected and reached quickly, *Bulwark* and her "helicommandos" are expected to put out the fire unaided before it spreads. In more serious cases the Commando will act ashore as the spearhead of larger forces.

Firewatching of this sort is no novelty to the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines. They have been accustomed to such work for centuries. But the circumstances under which it has been carried out have varied from time to time. Today, the situation is different again. British naval and military forces overseas, once very substantial, are now few and far between. The once impressive worldwide chain of bases, carefully built up over the years to safeguard British interests, has lost many of its links. Compared with former times, the number of places where Britain can be certain of finding long-term facilities for her forces abroad are few.

To some extent she can overcome the handicap of her reduced overseas strength by flying out reinforcements from the United Kingdom when trouble threatens. This proved to be feasible at the time of the Jordan crisis in July 1957, to cite one instance. But it has not always been feasible, nor will it necessarily be so in the future. One factor only too often bedevils air movement planning during troubled times—overflying rights.

These rights cannot always be had for the asking. Even the most friendly nations may find it embarrassing, for a variety of good reasons, to grant such rights at the particular time they are required. Only after a very anxious period of waiting, for example, was authority received from Tel Aviv for British parachutists to overfly Israel on their way to Amman at King Hussein's request. This authority was obtained in the nick of time. Had it not been forthcoming, the King probably would have lost his throne.

What then can be done if it proves impracticable, on occasion, to reinforce quickly Britain's overseas bases from the United Kingdom? The answer seems to lie in the formation of fast, mobile striking forces at bases close to possible trouble spots. These forces must be balanced. That is to say, they must include naval, ground, and air elements. They must be capable of quick action without having to wait for additional help from home. They must be able to operate, in the first instance, independently of airfields and without

having to seek overflying rights from possibly unfriendly governments.

These requirements are best met by a composite naval group. Britain cannot afford many such groups, but one is now in being on the Far East station. The *Bulwark* is one unit in it. She provides the Fleet at Singapore with a sizeable and hitherto lacking military element. This element is made doubly effective by reason of the strategic and tactical mobility it derives from its parent ship and associated helicopters. Furthermore, the soldiers in this ground element are sea soldiers, the Navy's own Marines. They know the Navy and the Navy knows them. They speak the same language. This counts for a lot. It leads to enjoyable and fruitful training, and to maximum efficiency in operations.

Although we see *Bulwark* chiefly employed in the cold war, either alone or in conjunction with other forces, she will also have a part to play in limited war. In such a setting, it is most unlikely that the ship will act alone. Rather, will she operate in the van of the main forces, as she would in the more serious outbreaks of the cold war. As for her global war role, it seems likely that the ship would revert to conventional tasks, with her helicopters operating against submarines.

Now for a look at the ship. Most of the changes made during her conversion are internal. Between decks the ship has been fitted with the most extensive air conditioning system in the Royal Navy. New mess decks, offices, and storerooms have been constructed and fitted out with great attention to detail. The ship is tailor-made to meet Commando and squadron requirements.

Boat Decks Altered

From the outboard, *Bulwark* looks little altered at first sight. She retains the lines of a normal aircraft carrier. But a closer look reveals that an alteration has been made to the boat decks. On each side of the ship, hanging at built-in gantries, are two assault landing craft of the latest type. Each of these craft will carry 30 men or one ¼-ton truck (in this case, the Landrover) of which the Commando carrier holds 25.

The role of the four landing craft is not only to land men and vehicles, but to provide a supplementary method of building up stores ashore. When the Commandos and helicopters are operating away from the ship, requirements for stores and aviation gas are heavy. If supplies and fuel can be brought ashore by boat and ferried forward by truck, more helicopters can be taken off supply missions and assigned to combat tasks.

But ¼-ton trucks do not boast much of a payload. Where large loads and long hauls are concerned, one-ton and three-ton trucks provide a better answer. The Commandos have these heavier trucks too, in about the same numbers as the ¼-tonners. A useful number of trucks of each type can be carried on the after end of the 740-foot flight deck, without unduly interfering with operation of aircraft. As we have seen, the ¼-tonners go ashore in landing craft. Heavier vehicles are disembarked onto jetties or lighters when these are available. If not available, the Commandos will in the future have recourse to large inflatable rafts which may be carried on board.

Not only vehicles will be carried in inflatables. Some of the embarked Commandos, whose basic training includes raiding from vari-

Official Royal Navy Photo

Commando carrier is floating base for 600 Royal Marines, 21 helicopters, 50 trucks for mobility ashore

ous types of craft, will be able to land directly from the ship or from landing craft in small man-carrying rubber boats. With a score of 100-knot helicopters waiting in the hangar, this may seem a pointlessly slow way of conducting war. But there will be occasions when landings from inflatables can be made with advantage, as a complement to the main helicopter assault.

In any case, raiding from rubber boats is a potent weapon in itself. The approach is silent and can be made at many different places on a wide front. With trained Commandos acting in small parties, confusion, deception, and surprise can be achieved to a degree out of all proportion to the forces committed.

Her Knock-out Punch

But it is to the helicopter that the Commandos really look to provide them with surprise for their main knock-out punch. Surprise, in this case, is achieved by exceptional battlefield mobility. The helicopters which provide this mobility belong to 848 Squadron, Royal Navy, a squadron with four years' experience in anti-terrorist operations in the jungles of Malaya. The pilots are naval officers. There are no Royal Marine officers flying helicopters at present, though it is possible that a few may be so assigned in due course.

The aircraft used is the Whirlwind Mark VII, a copy of the S-55, built under license in England by the Westland Aircraft Company. It is powered by an Alvis Leonides Major engine, which is somewhat heavier than the Wright engine found in the American machine. The Whirlwind, though excellent in several ways, compares unfavorably with the eagerly awaited Wessex, the gas-turbine version of the S-58. These machines are in production but are not yet available. When they do come forward they will replace the Whirlwind.

Training with the Commandos is close and continuous. When the Commandos land for training the Squadron goes too. When ashore in Singapore for any length of time, both share the same barracks. They should not be regarded as independent units. They are interdependent, like cavalrymen and their horses. And like them too, they are not self-sufficient but derive support and direction from a firm base, HMS *Bulwark*. All the ship's considerable resources are harnessed to keep the Commandos and the squadron in the fight up to the end. The ship is in-

Maj Gourlay knows his subject well—he's aboard HMS Bulwark with the 42d Commandos. Commissioned in 1940, he fought with the Commandos on land and sea during WWII. He's a graduate of the British Army Staff College, has taught at the Royal Navy College, Greenwich. While attached to 3d Commando Brigade on Cyprus he had a box seat for terrorist activities then in progress. This led to his two-part feature article "Terror in Cyprus" (GAZETTE: Aug-Sep '59).

Four landing craft supplement helicopters

Navy Whirlwinds provide lift for Marines and gear

dispensable. All three work as a closely knit team, week in and week out. Always the same ship, the same Commandos, and the same squadron. Such close association inevitably makes for efficiency.

Now for a word about the Commandos. What is a Commando? Does the name refer to a single man, or to a body of men? Strictly speaking a Commando—or Royal Marine Commando, to give it its full title—is a unit of 600 officers and men. It is roughly equivalent to a battalion. There are four such units in being, of which 42nd Commando is embarked in *Bulwark*. The men who form the bulk of the Commando are called Royal Marines or Marines. They may also be referred to loosely as Commandos, and are commonly so called by the press and public in Britain.

All ranks who pass the rigorous Commando initial training course are awarded a green beret. Thereafter they wear one whenever they serve in a Commando. If they leave the Commando for a period, like the Marines in *Bulwark's* RM detachment, they foresake the green beret for a blue one. Berets are worn only with working or battle dress.

These are the characteristics of a Commando. It is a lightly equipped, highly mobile unit which specializes in amphibious warfare. All ranks are physically very fit. Equipment organization, and training are designed to suit the unit for operations in the worst terrain. A Commando is accustomed to fighting on a man-pack basis without vehicles. It contains its own nucleus of cliff-climbing experts, parachutists, and underwater swimmers. The proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers to Marines is high, affording strong leadership at every level. The unit has its own machine guns, mortars and anti-tank guns.

Ashore, commandos direct helicopters to the landing zone

The Commando makes up for its lack of numbers and the lightness of its organic fire support by concentrating on speed in planning and in action, and by deliberate endeavor to achieve the unexpected or carry out the apparently impossible. The unit has a nose for surprise. Much store is set by inculcation in every man of an aggressive spirit.

Recon and Pathfinding

Also embarked from time to time with 42nd Commando is a Special Boat Section, Royal Marines. This is a small party of specialists who are expert canoeists, parachutists, and underwater swimmers. They do beach reconnaissance, and also act as pathfinders for helicopters. In reconnoitering landing zones they may come in by any of several methods from seaward, or they may be dropped by, or parachuted from, helicopters.

To complete the list of parties on board, mention must be made of two important supporting fire agencies. The Naval Gunfire Support Forward Observer Party is a small team, attached to the Commando and commanded by an Army officer, which controls the fire of supporting ships. The Air Control Team, under command of a Royal Marine officer, performs the same function with respect to supporting aircraft, which for the most part are naval.

A broad picture of the Commando Carrier has now been sketched in. No mention has been made of many interesting features, all of which deserve elaboration. These include the system of command and control, which involves special arrangements when the helicopters are operating ashore in a forward base; drills for marshalling men, stores, and helicopters for standard assault operations; means devised for keeping men fit on board; and a system of discipline based on the military as well as on the naval code.

All these and a host of other matters are on trial in the ship today. New ideas are being tried out, reshaped, and tried again. It is a period of experiment and absorbing interest. After weeks of hard training, good progress has been made. All on board are more than ever convinced that the concept of the shipborne helicommando operation is a winner all the way. They are confident that when the main lessons from exercises have been learned, and the operating procedures finalized, the Commando Carrier will fully justify the high hopes placed in her by the British Admiralty. **USMC**

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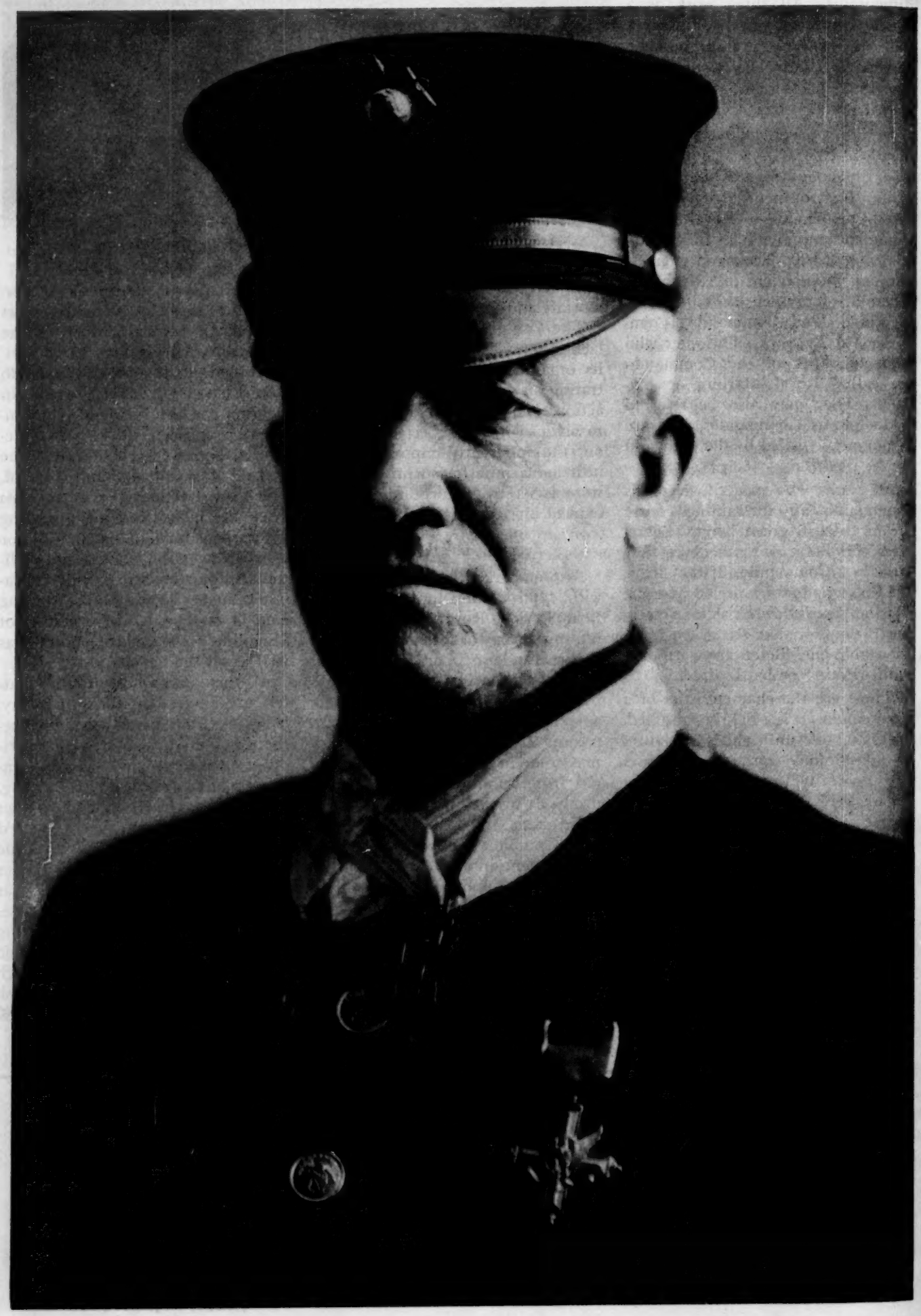
None Finer Anywhere

NOBODY WHO VENTURED DOWN A CERTAIN dusty road in Korea in the Spring of 1953 could possibly miss sighting a huge billboard at the entrance to a US Army reserve area. The sign, emblazoned with a half-dozen colors and letters a good two feet high, told the world that this was the home of "The ——— Infantry, Second To None."

A half mile down the road was a British Commonwealth encampment, home to some of Her Majesty's finest. They too had a sign, which bore the unit's motto in discreet Old English. A closer look at this well-worn escutcheon revealed a freshly-painted addition, also done in Old English in accepted fashion: **None**

$15.00 to MSgt W. A. Daum



DAN DALY:

RELUCTANT HERO

By Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr.

Sergeant of Marines Daniel Joseph Daly was soft-spoken, kind, and had a quiet courage. Through two wars he stayed in character, earned two Medals of Honor. Then at Belleau Wood, his men pinned down by machine gun fire, Dan Daly got mad.

IT ISN'T OFTEN THAT A MAN BECOMES a legendary figure during his lifetime. SgtMaj Dan Daly, USMC, did exactly that. It wasn't Dan's idea. He wasn't a glory-seeker. As he explained it over and over again: "I was only doing my job. I wanted to be a good sergeant of Marines."

But he was stuck with it. So much so that when a young Marine replacement, reporting for duty with the 6th Marines during the bloody and prolonged Battle of Belleau Wood, was told that his first sergeant was Dan Daly, he exclaimed: "My God! Do you mean he's real? I thought he was somebody the Marines made up—like Paul Bunyan!"

Hundreds of stories have been, and still are, circulated about Dan Daly. About all one needs to do, while punching the conversational bag with the old breed Marines, is to mention his name and you've started something. He is pictured by some as a rough, tough, unsmiling NCO who was always ready and eager to use his fists at the least excuse. He is also described as having been the most prolifically profane man in the history of the armed services. He could curse in seven languages, it is said, never repeating himself once. He is credited by the blood-and-guts, wildly imaginative writers with deeds, both in and out of combat, that make Superman look like a kindergarden freshman.

It's a damn shame too. The plain, blunt fact of the matter is that Dan Daly's story needs no embellishment of any sort. His career as one of America's outstanding Marines—his daily routine as a leader of men, his built-in kindness, his modesty and quiet courage, his thoughtfulness and utterly unselfish self-sacrifice—need no building up from any source.

The facts are that Dan wasn't as rough and tough as some writers (of the more lurid accounts) have portrayed him. Oh, he was rough all right, but against an enemy. He was tough, too, but in the sense that he could endure great hardship and maintain his balance every minute of it, thinking of the men in his company all of the time.

LtCol F. E. Evans, USMC, adjutant of the 6th Marines in France in 1918, sums up Dan's character in forthright fashion: "I came into close and practically daily contact with him. He and the regimental sergeant major, in my opinion, had more to do with the fighting spirit of the regiment than any other two officers or men. Daly's influence on new officers and men was remarkable. He enjoyed the respect, confidence and admiration of every man in the regiment. For loyalty, spirit, and absolute disregard of fear, he was almost unique in the entire brigade and his devotion to his officers and to the men of his company was demonstrated time after time."

That was how Col Evans saw him. He wasn't alone in his description of Dan's triple threat leadership qualities. Dan had a rare, intuitive type of command ability that sort of gets under a subordinate's hide,

and fills him with the will for startling accomplishments. Such a faculty for transmitting the spirit to fight, to conquer fear, seeps upward through the ranks as well. It was recognized and fostered.

MajGen John A. Lejeune named Dan "the outstanding Marine of all time." MajGen Smedley D. Butler had this to say: "It was an object lesson to have served with him."

And Gen Allen H. Turnage, USMC (Ret), tells it this way: "As a second lieutenant, 15th Company, 2d Marines, it was my good fortune to have GySgt Dan Daly as second in command of my platoon throughout the operations against the Cacos in North Haiti in 1915. I consider Dan Daly a superior Marine not only for the fact that he won two Medals of Honor during his career, but because of his intense devotion to the Marine Corps and his country.

"Most Outstanding"

"He was quiet, unassuming—with never a thought of publicity or fame. I can see him now upon receipt of each of his many medals—stowing it away and saying to himself: 'Just another job.' He was a man of excellent habits and conduct. His nearest approach to profanity was an occasional emphatic 'damn.' Of all the Marine NCO's whom I knew well during 35 years of active service, Dan Daly was *most outstanding.*"

This was Dan Daly—a small man, five-feet-six, one hundred and thirty-two pounds—a splendid military figure despite his size. He looked a lot like Lon Chaney, had keen gray eyes, a dry sense of humor, and a decisive mind.

Dan already had two Medals of Honor by the time he won immortal fame with the 6th Marines in Belleau Wood one hot afternoon in June 1918. The first award was for sustained gallantry during the seige of the Legation in Peking, China, in 1900. The second was won during a bitter and prolonged bit of combat one rainy night in Haiti in 1915. In addition, he held two commendations. One, a combat citation at Vera Cruz, 1914, the other for his quick action when he, all alone, extinguished a gasoline fire on board *USS Springfield*—a blaze that threatened the ship's magazine.

Mr Dieckmann, a retired Navy bos'n mate and police officer, now devotes full time to writing. He specializes in digging up long-buried information about famous people and events. After reading his "The Lieutenant's Gatlings" (GAZETTE: Aug '60) we asked for more—suggested Dan Daly. The author researched his subject thoroughly, double-checked each fact. We think you'll learn things about Dan Daly you never knew before.

Belleau Wood was not one solid mass of forest. It was broken by many one to five-acre patches of close-growing trees and thick underbrush with huge boulders here and there throughout the area. In between the clumps of forest were open fields of wheat and oats. Among those trees, in the branches and behind the rocks, were many of Germany's veteran troops. The combat-tested Prussian Guards were there. So was the brigade of Jaeger Alpine troops.

It was a machine gun set-up, in depth. There were nests all over the place, in trees and thickets. They were scattered in such a fashion that if one nest were knocked

out other guns could narrow in on it. These guns were set up to cover the open wheat fields from three sides. Marines would have to cross those fields.

An American artillery preparation was out of the question due to the very nature of this battle, the location, and movement of the Marines. But this feature, of course, didn't stop the German field guns. So there was only one thing to do. It had to be a hand grenade, rifle, and bayonet affair with each enemy machine gun nest a separate job. Marines who were there had this to say: "Those Germans were excellent troops—very determined. Each man fought like a wild cat . . . it seemed as if each one of them had a machine-gun."

The Marines were pinned down tight, gray with fatigue. They'd had neither warm food nor coffee for days. Continual combat. Only yesterday Dan Daly had captured an enemy machine-gun nest single-handed, using grenades and his Colt .45. All during the furious German bombardment he'd visited the machine gun nests of his company, crawling into each one, trying to encourage his men. He succeeded too. He let them know he was thinking about them.

It was on the afternoon of 4 June 1918 that GySgt Dan Daly, USMC, became an international figure and, beyond any shadow of a doubt had much to do with the name the Germans hung on the Marines at Belleau Wood—"Devil Dogs."

A platoon of Dan's company was pinned down at the edge of a forest clearing, lying in shallow depressions the men had scooped out.

A famous war correspondent, Floyd Gibbons, was lying in the brush about 15 feet away. Here's what he saw, heard, and reported.

"The enemy gun fire was terrific. The oats and the wheat in the open field were waving, and snapping off —not from the wind but from rifle and machine gun fire of German veterans in their well-concealed position.

"A runner came scrambling through the brush, and handed the old Gunnery Sergeant a sheet of paper. He read it quickly, then glanced along the line of his dug-in platoon. He stood up and made a forward motion to his men. There was slight hesitation. Who the hell could blame them? Machine gun

and rifle bullets were kicking up the dirt, closer and closer. The sergeant (Daly) ran out to the center of his platoon—he swung his bayoneted rifle over his head with a forward sweep. He yelled at his men:

" 'Come on, you sons-of-bitches. Do you want to live forever?' "

That did it! With a hoarse yell, cracking a bit in the excitement, Marines came up out of the shallow holes and went storming across the bullet-swept field. With bayonets, rifle butts, and an occasional grenade, they routed the enemy—took the German position. They also beat off a frenzied counter attack a few minutes later, and held the enemy in place until reinforcements arrived.

Rescued Wounded

Dan Daly wasn't quite through. He went back into that open field—it was still under fire—and brought in 12 of his wounded men.

Dan's battle yell inspired Floyd Gibbons, too. He charged right along with Dan's platoon and caught a machine gun bullet in the head, a wound that fractured his skull and shot out one of his eyes.

Until now, Dan Daly had been a Marine Corps legend. Now he was international. That battle yell swept across the world. It inspired all of the allied troops — even brought comments from the enemy. But the fame and publicity stunned Dan to his toes. He hated it. "Why all the fuss?" he growled, "I was doing my job."

Dan won the Navy Cross at Belleau Wood. Also the Distinguished Service Cross, the Medaille Militaire, the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the fourragère. He caught a machine gun bullet in one hip a little later on in Belleau Wood. The wound hospitalized him for about three months. But he was back with his company in time for the battles at the Aisne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne where he received two more wounds.

Right here is the place to quote Dan Daly. He was asked by an eager-beaver war correspondent what he considered the most exciting thing he'd seen in France. His answer was a typical one for Dan's personality—atypical for anyone else.

He said: "Well, pretty much the most exciting thing I ever saw was Paris when the armistice was signed and everybody went crazy. The French girls went crazy, they kissed everybody."

Dan won his first Medal of Honor while a member of the Legation Guard at Peking, China, in 1900. Capt Newt Hall, USMC, told Dan when he assigned him to a one-man outpost on the Tartar Wall: "I cannot order you to remain here, Daly. The situation is very dangerous."

"See you in the morning, Captain," was Dan's cheery reply.

The Chinese enemy attacked shortly after that. They had to come at Dan along the wall. All that night Dan held that bastion singlehanded. He used rifle fire. He fought off charge after charge with his bayonet and rifle butt. All during that night the Chinese yelled a word at him, "Quon-fay."

After he'd been relieved by German seamen and American Marines the next morning, Dan went back to his bivouac, sat down and began cleaning his rifle. All the time that word kept running through his mind. He stopped a Christian Chinese Legation servant and asked him what it meant.

"Devil," the man translated, "very bad devil."

Borrowed "Betsy"

There were sailors and Marines from seven nations who made up the Legation guard — British, French, Germans, Italians, Japanese, Russians and Americans. They had eight quick-firing guns, including a one-pounder belonging to the Italian detachment. And they had 1,000 rounds for a nine-pound field piece that the Russian sailors had forgotten on the railway station at Tiensin. The machine gun ammo was soon expended in the 24-hour-a-day combat that went on. So was the ammo for the one-pounder.

As Dan tells it:

"The Chinks had artillery, but all we had to come back at them with was rifle fire. At last we got us a cannon—some one dug it up out of a wrecked shop. It was an old smooth-bore three-incher—all rusted and pitted. But we fixed her up. Joe Mitchell, a gunner's mate from the *Newark*, a seaman named Axel Westermark, and a Marine from the *Oregon*, Brigham Young, and a couple of other Marines had her ready to go inside one day."

Gunner's Mate Mitchell and his crew mounted the ancient weapon on rickshaw wheels, but the first shot wrecked the makeshift gun carriage. Some one, unidentified, talked the Italians out of the carriage for their useless one-pounder. It was still

Daly's regiment parades victoriously down New York's 5th Ave., 1919

much too light, so the Americans slung an eight-foot wooden beam, 18 inches square, from the axle as a trail piece. The breech rested on the beam, and was held in position by a strap device of heavy wire.

Dan knew a lot about this makeshift weapon. He had to be one of the crew but he'd never admit it. He has this to say:

"She was a good gun. We used Russian powder, Japanese fuses, and some English shells. Mostly we used bags of nails as grape-shot. We called her 'Betsy' and 'Old International.' The Limeys called her 'The Old Crock.' Some Legation fellow named her 'Empress Dowager.' We used her first against a Chink barricade—running her right up close while some German sailors covered us with rifle fire. We touched her off, and those Chinks were silent for hours."

There were two things that impressed Dan more than anything else about the siege.

"Those Legation ladies were wonderful," he said, characteristically. "They ripped up all their ballroom dresses to sew up sand bags for us —all kinds of colors. I never saw such fancy sand bags. Some of 'em were even trimmed with lace!"

He often spoke about the time those ladies formed a line, right out in the open, and passed along chamber pots full of water to extinguish a fire.

But never a word about his own achievements. He was taxed with such neglect.

"Oh hell," he said, "twenty-two of us Marines and sailors got the Medal of Honor during that scrap. Why pick on me?"

Dan won his second Medal of Honor in Haiti in 1915. At the same time the enemy pinned another name on him. They called him "the Little Fella with the Brave Heart."

Dan was first sergeant of a 27-man patrol commanded by Maj Smedley D. Butler. It was 24 October 1915, and the patrol was jumped by an estimated 400 Cacos while fording a mountain stream in a driving rain during the night.

Firing broke out on them from three sides. The Marines were all mounted—had several pack animals as well. They plunged into the swift

current, and made the crossing. None of the men was hit, but 12 of their horses were lost, including two pack mules.

The detachment made its way through the dripping trees and brush, fighting Cacos every step of the way, to a bit of high ground. Here they dug in. Maj Butler told Dan to set up the light machine gun.

"It was lost in the river, sir,"Dan replied.

"Well, we'll just do the best we can without it," the Major replied.

Dan said nothing. Instead he quietly disappeared.

About an hour later he crawled in beside Maj Butler.

"I've set up the machine gun, sir," he reported quietly.

And Here's How

Matter of fact. Unassuming. What he'd done was simply routine for Dan Daly. He'd discarded all his equipment except a Colt .45. He blackened his face with mud and made his way through a mile of jungle infested with Cacos, and down to the river. The pack animal with the machine gun could be anywhere in that swift-running stream.

There was only one thing to do. Dan didn't hesitate. The men up on the hill needed that gun. He plunged into the river, swimming, diving, scouring the muddy bottom until he finally found the dead pack animal with the machine gun and the ammo.

It took a little time to get the lashings loose, to haul the gun, the tripod, and the ammo ashore. He had almost completed the job when the Cacos discovered him.

They screamed at him as they opened fire. Dan yelled, threw up his arms, and sank. He remained under water until his lungs almost burst. Then he drifted up, got a breadth of air and submerged again. All the time bullets were plunking into the water around him.

The shooting ceased after a while. Dan remained submerged, clinging briefly to a riverside bush. Then he scrambled out, strapped the light machine gun and its tripod on his back, picked up the ammo containers, and crept that long, long mile or so through the brush—and the Cacos—to the Marines' position.

"I've set up the machine gun, sir," he informed Maj Butler. That is all he said. But Maj Butler had plenty to say, officially and unofficially. "The fightingest Marine I ever knew . . . ." is only part of it.

When Dan returned from France in 1919 he was 45 years old, an international celebrity. Newspaper men and women sought him out, prodded at him, begged him to give them a story. Dan refused for the most part. One or two managed to get a little out of him. Then they took another tack. They made up stories—fantastic tales, imaginative blood-and-thunder, utterly impossible episodes that left Dan, his sister, and her family in a state of indignant shock.

This state of affairs continued. Dan wanted some peace. Besides, his three wounds were giving him some trouble. He wanted to get away from the rat-race of writers, to get away from the well-intentioned women who begged him to appear at various types of benefits as a great attraction.

So Dan requested a transfer to the Fleet Reserve on 3 July 1920. In December of that year he was made a sergeant major in that organization. Dan went to live with his sister, Mrs. Mary Loeb, in Glendale, Long Island. And he got himself a job—captain of the night guards at Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, where he remained until he died in 1937. Dan asked for the night detail because he was an avid baseball fan. He never missed a big league game.

Dan never married and he didn't drink. He smoked a pipe during most of his waking hours. It was a powerful pipe too, crammed with plug tobacco.

It is quite evident that Dan enjoyed the quietness of civilian life. He was placed on the Marine Corps retired list in 1929. Once after that he was asked to attend an Armistice Day celebration in Philadelphia—to come in full uniform with all his decorations. Dan wouldn't have any part of it. He replied to the invitation bluntly and to the point:

"My fighting days are over," he wrote. "Besides, I'm too old to stand the trip. I could not march a mile, and I will not ride in an open car like a visiting fireman."

This was in 1931.

It was about this time that hard, rough, tough Dan Daly had two more names given him—names that made him feel as though he'd really arrived. Both of these designations were from the kids who lived in the 7800 block of 64th Place in Glendale.

They called him "Uncle Dan" and "The Little General," and they flocked around him at every opportunity. Dan was never too tired, or too busy, to hold a session with those little boys and girls. They brought their troubles to him and he always ironed them out. And he always had a pocket full of nickels for ice cream cones.

One of them, a little girl at the time, has this to say:

"I was a neighbor of Uncle Dan. I remember him well. I've never met a quieter, more thoughtful man. So kind, so cheerful, and loved all of us children, and we all loved him."

This lady speaks for all of them. They respected him. He was modest, truthful and considerate. All those neighborhood children have grown up now, with families of their own. But they've never forgotten their Uncle Dan—The Little General.

His Last Days

Dan's boss at Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company tells this about him:

"I was in close, daily contact with him for 17 years. He was one of the most mild-mannered men I've ever met. I asked him often about his exploits. He brushed me off in a kindly way, and with a pleasant smile. He said: 'Oh, there wasn't really much to it. Those things you read are very much exaggerated.' This was typical of his modesty."

Dan died of a heart attack in 1937. He was buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery on Long Island with full military honors. In 1942 a destroyer was named after him.

This was Dan Daly—reluctant hero. A legend during his lifetime. The Marines of the new breed, the old breed, and the old-old breed all had a mark to shoot at when they followed him as an example—and so many of them have done exactly that. USMC

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE - 10 NOVEMBER 1960

Today we celebrate the birthday of our Corps. We pay our respects to a long line of fighting men extending back to the Continental Marines who were recruited at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia in 1775. We recall their deeds with pride. We reflect upon the heritage they have given us -- a splendid tradition of indomitable spirit, high courage, and steadfast devotion.

Today, as from the beginning, our Corps is a vital element of our national strength. It is a strong bulwark of our freedom. It is old in achievement, yet it is young in its vigorous approach to its responsibilities. Its tactics, weapons, and equipment have kept pace with the nuclear age. But today, as in the beginning, its strength still lies in the individual Marine's readiness and willingness to fight -- to be the "first to fight for right and freedom."

And so today we celebrate our Corps' glorious past by dedicating ourselves with renewed vigor and enthusiasm to the challenging tasks of the future.

To all Marines throughout the world, regular and reserve, and to all Marine families on this happy occasion, the 185th birthday of our beloved Corps, I extend my personal congratulations and best wishes.

D
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Corps

On November 10, 1775, a Corps of Marines
that date many thousand men have borne the
Marines should commemorate
of its long and illustrious

The record of our Corps is one which
the most famous military organizations in the world's
its existence the Marine Corps has been in action agains

Trenton to the Argonne, Marines hav
era of tranquillity at home generati
both hemispheres, and in every cor
and its citizens might enjoy peace
In every battle and skirmish since the birth of our
greatest distinction, winning new honors on each occas
that is highest in military efficiency and soldierly virt

This high name of distinction and soldierly repu
who preceded us in the Corps. With it we also
has animated our Corps from generation to generation
of the Marines in every age. So long as that spiri
be found equal to every emergency
past, and the men of our Nation
of illustrious men who have serv
of the Corps.

eated by a resolution of the Continental Congress. Since
arine. In memory of them it is fitting that we who are
birthday of our Corps by calling to mind the glories
tory.

bear comparison with that of
During 90 of the 146 years of
Nation's foes. From the Battle of
foremost honors in war, and in the long
generation of Marines have grown gray in war in
the seven seas that our country
security.

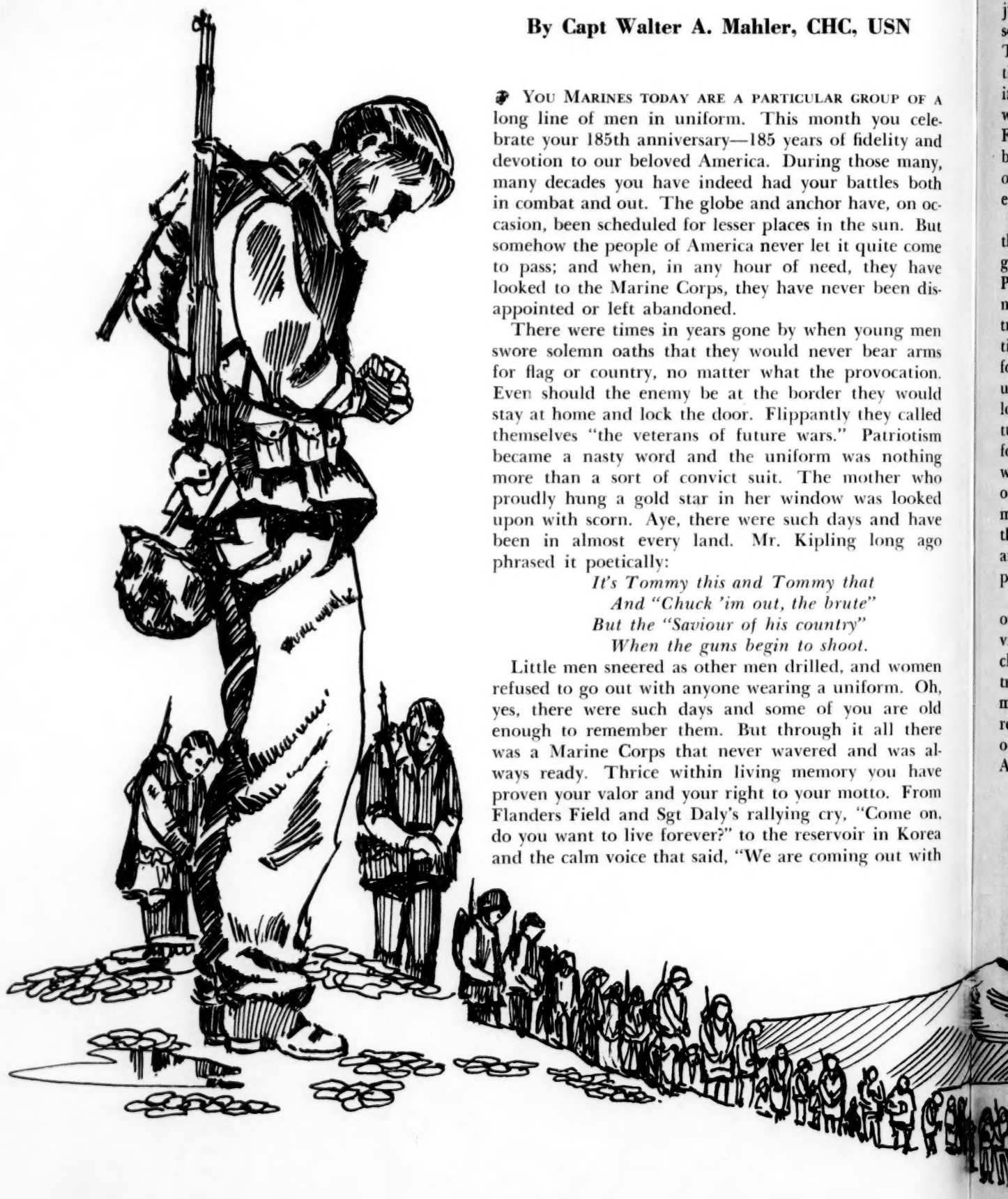
Marines have acquitted themselves with the
the term "Marine" has come to signify all

who are Marines today have received from those
from them the eternal spirit which
been the distinguishing mark
es to flourish Marines will
ure as they have been in the
rd us as worthy successors to the long
"Soldiers of the Sea" since the founding

Art. 38, MCM, 1921 Edition

A Prayer for Marines

By Capt Walter A. Mahler, CHC, USN



YOU MARINES TODAY ARE A PARTICULAR GROUP OF A long line of men in uniform. This month you celebrate your 185th anniversary—185 years of fidelity and devotion to our beloved America. During those many, many decades you have indeed had your battles both in combat and out. The globe and anchor have, on occasion, been scheduled for lesser places in the sun. But somehow the people of America never let it quite come to pass; and when, in any hour of need, they have looked to the Marine Corps, they have never been disappointed or left abandoned.

There were times in years gone by when young men swore solemn oaths that they would never bear arms for flag or country, no matter what the provocation. Even should the enemy be at the border they would stay at home and lock the door. Flippantly they called themselves "the veterans of future wars." Patriotism became a nasty word and the uniform was nothing more than a sort of convict suit. The mother who proudly hung a gold star in her window was looked upon with scorn. Aye, there were such days and have been in almost every land. Mr. Kipling long ago phrased it poetically:

It's Tommy this and Tommy that
And "Chuck 'im out, the brute"
But the "Saviour of his country"
When the guns begin to shoot.

Little men sneered as other men drilled, and women refused to go out with anyone wearing a uniform. Oh, yes, there were such days and some of you are old enough to remember them. But through it all there was a Marine Corps that never wavered and was always ready. Thrice within living memory you have proven your valor and your right to your motto. From Flanders Field and Sgt Daly's rallying cry, "Come on, do you want to live forever?" to the reservoir in Korea and the calm voice that said, "We are coming out with

our wounded and our dead, and we are coming out as United States Marines!"

I remember one evening early in WWII when I was serving on a heavy cruiser. You who are older know that things were not too bright in those early days of the war. But one evening down in the South Pacific, just before the battle of the Coral Sea, I stood in the soft quiet of the tropical night on the Admiral's bridge. The Admiral was quietly smoking his pipe when, from the deck below, came the sound of voices singing. Singing from men who had been on short rations for weeks, standing watch on and watch off, tired, weary. From number one and number two five-inch guns right below us, manned by Marines, came the soft melody of the Marine Hymn. These are moments one does not easily forget.

In the wonderful, wonderful land of saga and legend there is the story of Roland, commanding the rear guard of Charlemagne's army in its march through the Pyrenees from Pamplona into France, and of the magnificent battle fought by Roland when his force was treacherously attacked by Saracens and renegade Christian knights. Roland refused time and again to call for reinforcements but finally blew a mighty blast upon his horn that echoed and re-echoed through the lofty defiles of the mountains. Charlemagne heard and turned back with his main army, but too late; for he found the cream of his knights dead and the rear guard wiped out to a man. It is said that even now the sound of Roland's horn can be heard thundering through the mountains, sounding a warning in time of danger, and the men of France are again reminded of the courage and the heroism of Roland and Oliver and his company of knights.

Should it ever come to pass that in some future day, on a battle field known but to God, that the last surviving Marine should stand, face to the enemy and clad in buckler, and shield and sword, I know that true to his heritage the courage and the valor that marked his passing would, like Roland's horn, echo and re-echo throughout the land. And of him and of his other Marines it will be said what Pericles said of the Athenian dead:

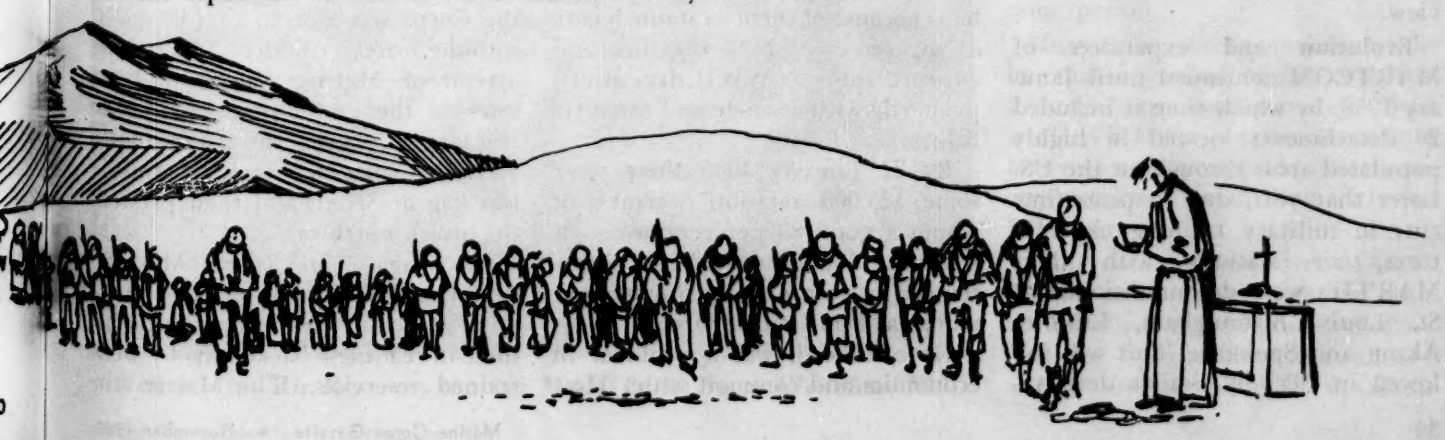
> "And so they gave their bodies to the Commonwealth, and earned each for himself praise that will never die. And with it the most glorious of sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or to action as occasion arises. For the whole world is the sepulchre of famous men, and their story is not graven only on stone above their native earth, but lives on far away without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives. For you, now, it remains to rival what they have done, knowing the secret of happiness to be freedom and the secret of freedom, courage."

Sacrifice, obedience, fidelity—this is the lot of the man in uniform, of the men with the globe and anchor. It is the lot you have chosen, and God bless you for it. Because of you America sleeps quietly tonight; secure in the knowledge that some one watches upon the ramparts, and there is no fear of the heavy step and the knock that comes by night. America is free, and you are part of her freedom.

Some years ago, on such an occasion as this, I wrote a prayer for the Marines. I am told that every year, on some faraway ship or station, someone reads it once again. I should like to repeat it here:

Almighty and everlasting God, whose wise, amiable Providence watches over this and every human event, look down upon us Thy children here assembled on this day so memorable in our country's history. Look with loving eye upon this corps that has so faithfully kept its warrior's oath in defense of what is right and just.

From the plough to which they have set their hands let them not draw back. Make them aware that the everlasting, shining, burnished glory of their life has been to give, not to receive. To serve, not to be served. To die that others may live. Let them so use their knowledge, their strength, their courage that they may be a constant source of pride to their loved ones who carry some share of their burden—a credit to the beloved country Thy Providence has given them to serve. Let them never put aside the virtues of honor, chivalry, and integrity that are the marks of their corps. In hours of triumph may humility be their watchword. May they wear it like a garment. Sustain them in the hours when the world may grow a little dark. Let them be a light by which others may find their way. Finally may it be Thy will that they never forget their brother Marines who lie, forever still, row in row, both here and in some corner of a foreign land. Give to that invisible Corps that has passed, regiment after regiment, in final review toward eternal life, a place of refreshment and light. Grant them peace who gave their lives that this land of ours may ever be in the future what it has been in the past—the land of the free and the home of the brave. These things we ask through Christ Thy Son, who is at once our God and our Brother. Amen.



MARTCOM REPORT

By LtCol R. B. Moore, USMCR

Here's Part One (organization and training) of a two-part report. Next month: annual summer field exercises.

ON THE SITE OF THE OLD CURTISS-Reynolds Airport and Pickwick Country Club, some 20 miles northwest of Chicago's loop, stands NAS Glenview, Illinois, home of the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Commands.

The site, selected in 1937 as a center for Naval Aviation primary training, was one of the busiest training commands in America for Navy and Marine aviators in WWII.

During that war, over 9,000 aviation cadets trained at Glenview. Training planes flew 814,393 day and night-time flight hours with an estimated 2,225,000 take-offs and landings. This same period saw Pickwick's golf course smothered under concrete runways. Today, the old club house serves as quarters for the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training.

At the close of WWII, the decision was made in Washington to keep NAS Glenview alive rather than relegate it to mothballs and weeds.

On 1 January 1946, with establishment of the Navy and Marine Air Reserve Training Commands, NAS Glenview was selected as their headquarters. MARTCOM was activated the following month with three detachments under its cognizance – Atlanta, Dallas and Glenview.

Evolution and expansion of MARTCOM continued until January 1958, by which time it included 26 detachments located in highly populated areas throughout the US. Later that year, due to peace-time cuts in military training expenditures, air stations with their MARTD's were decommissioned at St. Louis, Birmingham, Lincoln, Akron and Spokane. This was followed in 1959 by similar deactivations at Columbus, Miami, Niagara Falls, and Denver.

Today, COMART has under his cognizance, for administration, the coordination and supervision of training for 17 Marine Air Reserve training detachments, 56 Marine aircraft squadrons, 12 Marine air control (radar) squadrons, and 17 Marine Air Reserve groups.

MARTCOM is under the military command control of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and under the coordination control and logistic support of Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training.

First Air Reservist—1917

While 1946 marks the year that aviation reserves first achieved stature by having a specific command for coordination and supervision of training, Marine air reserves have been an important part of the Corps since 1917. That year Lt Alan H. Boyington entered Marine aviation as the first air reservist. By June 1918, 101 were on active duty with the regular establishment.

After WWI, however, training for Marine air reservists was a hit or miss proposition. So hit or miss, in fact, that during the '20s and early '30s reservists had no money for drill pay, uniforms, gas, oil, hangars—or even planes.

Despite their problems—or perhaps because of them—a staunch core of air reservists held together and emerged into pre-WWII days armed primarily with courage and resourcefulness.

By 31 January 1945 there were some 125,000 aviation Marines, of whom a good 85 per cent were air reservists. These reservists represented a training investment estimated at 8 billion dollars.

Here, indeed, was a problem in economics and common sense. How to realize some return on this huge stockpile of talent and ability for America's defense? Many American leaders believed this country would never again find the time to build and train such an array of military talent—from scratch.

Thus, on the basis of economy, MARTCOM was established. Little did the leaders realize how truly important the element of "time" was soon to become.

In 1947, one year after the birth of MARTCOM, Congress wrote the specific roles and missions of the Marine Corps into law. These provisions recognized the historic attributes of the Corps—readiness, proficiency, and the inherent mobility which Marine landing forces possess as a part of the balanced fleet.

The law also recognized the irreplaceable experience that Marines had gained from more than a century and a half of close association with the Navy in the development and application of sea power.

In spite of this statutory delineation of the roles and missions of the Marine Corps, however, the Corps underwent a drastic and almost disastrous reduction that was halted only by the outbreak of Korean hostilities in 1950.

As a result of a truly Herculean effort, characterized by unprecedented mobilization of its reserves, the Corps was able to project itself into the Korean conflict. The timely arrival of Marines staved off disaster in the Pusan perimeter. Marines spearheaded the amphibious assault at Inchon, raised the American flag at Seoul, and then pressed the attack northward.

Once again, in Korea, Marines demonstrated the indispensable value of a specially trained amphibious force-in-readiness backed up by well trained reservists. The Marine air

reservists were highly trained and qualified. Almost all of the ranking NCOs and 95 per cent of the officers were WWII veterans when orders came to mobilize.

Of their action in Korea, John F. Floberg, former Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air, once said:

". . . Every third American airplane that flew over Korea on a combat mission was flown by an activated Navy or Marine air reservist. In June 1951, Naval and Marine aviators flew 46.22 per cent of all combat sorties flown by American aviators in the Korean Operation. In the case of the 1st Marine Air Wing, approximately 48 per cent of all combat sorties were flown by Marine air reservists."

At one time well over 54 per cent of all Marine pilots, and nearly that percentage of ground crews, were Marine air reservists.

During the period 1946-1950, it had cost less than one per cent of the Naval defense dollar to maintain both the Marine and Naval Air Reserve. Six squadrons of air reserves had been maintained in an acceptable, partial state of readiness for the same cost as one regular squadron.

Today, Korea, WWII and WWI are history. MARTCOM looks to the future.

Progress, economy, and efficiency streamlined with youth, spirit, and experience—these are MARTCOM's most distinctive marks.

Of the 56 aviation squadrons now existing, 17 are helicopter, 29 are jet, and 10 are props (ADs) of post-Korean vintage. The ADs are assigned to air stations which, because of short runways and other problems, do not have capabilities for supporting jet operations.

Among squadrons with jet aircraft, the new look is daily becoming even more streamlined! As the Cougar (F9F) jets are phased out of the FMF and Reserve, Skyhawks (A4Ds) are coming in. A4Ds are already at Los Alamitos and soon will move into Jacksonville, Oakland, and other areas.

The Skyhawks, while providing a modern close air support instrument, are well within the capabilities of Marine Air Reserve pilots. Consequently, they are ideal aircraft for air reserve training. Other jet squadrons in the command fly Furys (FJ4s).

New Armament Phasing In

Armament in the Marine Air Reserve is keeping pace with its streamlined planes. Modern rockets and other weapons are arriving in increasing quantities. Today, 75 per cent of the reserve jet squadrons are exercising with Sidewinder missiles.

Electronics and communications equipment in Marine air control squadrons is the finest obtainable and equal in quantity to that in the FMF. This constitutes a sizeable mobilization pool.

Piloting planes configured to meet the Navy's anti-submarine missions, or the utility type, enables MARTCOM helicopter pilots to maintain basic proficiency, but little chance to fly troop and cargo lifts. Training in the latter, however, is received during summer exercises at regular Marine establishments.

Despite the activity of streamlining policies and training procedures, experienced eyes keep safety in the foreground. Within the last few years, MARTCOM's safety procedures have cut the air accident rate from 7. plus to 2.23, covering 89,394 flight hours for reserve pilots. Forty-one out of 56 aviation squadrons were accident free in FY 1960.

Marine Air Reserve squadrons have won the CNO Safety Plaque so consistently since its origin in 1955 that there are now two plaques: one for the top squadron in the Naval Air Reserve and one for best squadron in the Marine Air Reserve. Originally the plaque was presented to the one squadron with the best safety record in both the Naval and Marine Air Reserve.

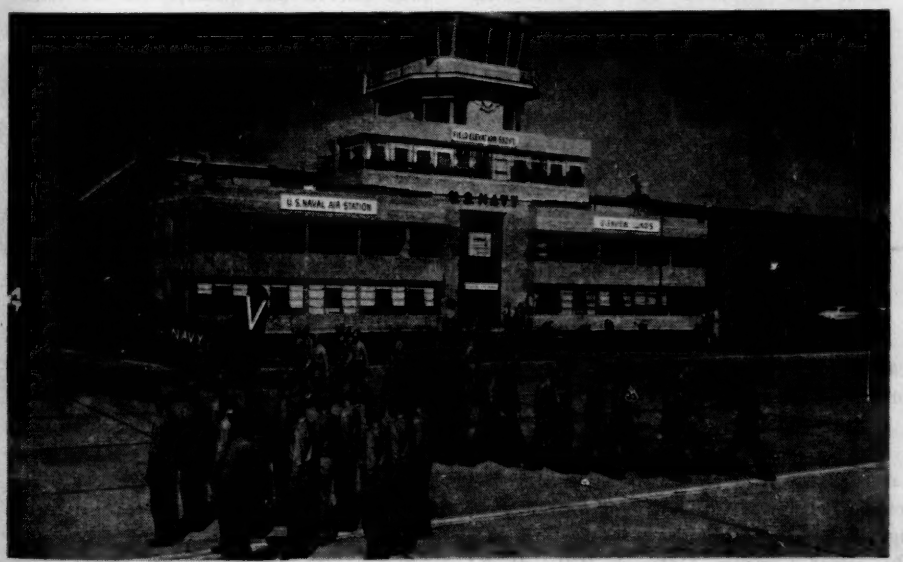
The T/O for MARTCOM's fighter and attack squadrons has also been streamlined for more effective training and operations.

Formerly, a Marine Air Reserve fighter squadron had 53 officers and 213 enlisted men. Today, these squadrons have 25 aviators, five ground officers, and 125 men. This not only makes for better individual training, but instills a closer relationship between officers and men. Commanders can spot quickly, and eliminate inefficiency and deadwood in their units.

As a result, drill attendance has continued to climb. Officer drill attendance rose from 90 per cent in FY 1958 to 93 per cent in FY 1959, then to 94 per cent in FY 1960. Enlisted attendance went up from 72 per cent to 85 per cent during the same period.

Meanwhile, officer population within the organized squadrons has shifted from predominately field grade WWII veterans to a larger majority of company grade officers recently released from duty with the FMF.

This not only improves MARTCOM's mobilization potential, but the attrition in field grade officers—resulting from reduced allowances—assures the command of squadron



New Marine Air Reserves touring MARTCOM Hq at Glenview, Ill.

leaders who are, in truth, the best in ability and leadership.

Through the efforts of COMART, greater emphasis has been placed on making the MARGs and AV-VTUs more effective. When an officer becomes too senior in age and experience for further participation with reserve squadrons, he is moved out of the squadron into a MARG or Aviation VTU.

Officers with outstanding service records are moved into the MARG for staff experience on wing level. At present, MARTCOM has 195 field grade staff officers organized into 17 MARGs. These officers are paid for only 24 drills per year. Actually, however, they perform the equivalent of 48 drills or more.

Meanwhile, COMART has taken aviation VTUs out of the "coffee-clatch" business and revitalized them by placing all such VTUs under supervision of one of the MARTD COs, who visit the VTUs frequently and make out fitness reports on the VTU COs.

In the last two years MARTCOM has increased its aviation VTUs from nine to 25, with a total membership of 363 officers.

Yet progress of MARTCOM's activities is not confined to the Organized Class II Reservists alone.

MARTCOM, via its Class III Record Section, with its data processing installations, is responsible for all Class III Reservists with aviation MOS's.

For the past few years MARTCOM has been engaged in a vigorous program of weeding out deadwood which cluttered its rolls and represented no real mobilization potential.

During FY 1960 alone, 7,763 persons were removed from the rolls. Most of these were reservists whose periods of obligation had expired.

MARTCOM still maintains 20,700 Ready Reservists on its Class III roles in addition to over 7,000 Class II Organized Reservists, which keeps MARTCOM within its authorized limit of 28,000 overall.

This year at MARTCOM saw completion of a five-year program of the Marine Air Reserve's unique Intelligence Central.

The Marine Air Reserve Intelligence Central was organized in 1956 on the premise that peace-time intelligence training could be accomplished most effectively by pulling all intelligence personnel from separate reserve units into a central, intensified schooling system. This would standardize training and procedures, introduce new concepts from the FMF, and screen out reservists who did not meet command standards.

Drills Tied In

Weekend drills of intelligence personnel of all reserve units have been correlated with each annual project of the Central, so that principles and procedures learned during the summer are put into practice throughout the year.

Public relations and recruiting at MARTCOM achieve the widest public understanding of the mission and roles, not only of MARTCOM, but of the Corps itself. Informational Services personnel maintain cordial, personal and direct relations with news media representatives, in all fields, from coast to coast.

Meanwhile, since internal public relations is fully as important as external, COMART, in personal talks to reserve officers during his military inspections, has increased MARTCOM's membership in MCROA from about 5 per cent in July 1959 to 95.9 per cent in March 1960. Among air reservists, membership in the MCA has increased from 5.1 per cent in July 1959 to 94.1 per cent as of March 1960.

MARTCOM's success and efficiency stems from the emphasis placed on the individual reservist as a fighting Marine. The history of MARTCOM abounds with examples of spirit and dedication.

Recently, for example, nine NAS's with MARTDs were decommissioned. MARTCOM transferred all its squadrons, at least by designation, to other locations. Yet, within a few months, most of the officer strength and a fair percentage of the enlisted strength lost through decommissioning of the stations was recouped.

To accomplish this, many Marine air reservists travel long distances every month to attend drills!

One pilot pays for his own air transportation from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to attend drills at Jacksonville, Fla. Others fly their own planes from Oregon to drill at Seattle, Wash., or from Nebraska to drill at Olathe, Kans. A squadron from Niagara Falls, N.Y., charters busses to drill at Willow Grove, Pa. An officer traveled from Daccu, East Pakistan, to attend summer exercises at Cherry Point. Many officers and men ride a Navy airlift plane at eight or ten o'clock Friday night from Indianapolis, St. Louis or Columbus, to make Saturday and Sunday drill at Glenview or Memphis—then ride the same airlift back on Sunday night.

It was the spirit and loyalty of such reservists, plus their state of readiness, which caused CMC, General David M. Shoup, to say while visiting MARTCOM summer training at Cherry Point:

"I am constantly amazed at the spirit and loyalty of these air reservists, the quality of their training, and their state of readiness." USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

Degradation Clarity Intended

CAPT BLANK, AN eager and aggressive officer but a slightly pretentious person at times, was Assistant S-3 of the squadron. In the absence of the operations officer, Capt Blank received a call on the "hot line" concerning a pair of AD-6's several days overdue in returning from a weekend cross-country flight.

Mustering up his most authoritative and professional tone, Capt Blank was overheard to say: "Yes, Sir! They are weathered down at NAS Glenview but expect to return tomorrow. No Sir! We didn't receive an RON message but heard from them 'via telephonic communications', that is, Sir, they contacted us telephonically—what I mean, Colonel, Bill called long distance from Chicago."

$15.00 to Capt R. K. McCulloch

RUSSIAN ATTACK AVIATION

By Maj George J. Geiger, USAFR

The Soviets didn't invent close air support but they've been at it since WWII—with these results

IN THE 1920's AFTER MANY purges and liquidations, Lenin was confronted with the fact that he had lost most of the aeronautical talent of Russia. The Bolsheviks now had to import aircraft and engineers to bolster the Air Force and the aircraft industry. Italy, France, Holland, and England all contributed aircraft and engines to the Russian Air Force until it was a hodge-podge of operational types, almost always in a state of inactivity for lack of spare parts and maintenance.

A large number of German engineers and technicians flocked to Russia in the '20s, where a ready-made outlet for their efforts existed. The Treaty of Versailles had left Germany barren of air power. Almost at once German influence became apparent in both design and construction. German aircraft engines powered almost all Russian aircraft during this period. Indeed the Soviet fighter types developed at this time were designed by Ernst Heinkel, as were several attack type aircraft.

In 1921-'22 the Red Army signed a secret agreement with the German Reichswehr for German aid. This was to be in the form of technicians and aircraft designers with military backgrounds to help develop military aircraft and tactics. Also under this agreement the Junkers firm built an aircraft plan in 1922 at Fili, outside Moscow. The most important provision of the agreement was that hundreds of Soviet Air Force and Army officers were to go to Berlin each year for advanced study in military tactics. German flying instructors were even sent to teach the Russian to fly, and in 1925 a large portion of the Soviet flying schools had German instructors. The result of this exchange program was a close parallel between the Soviet Air Force and the yet to come Luftwaffe doctrine. Both nations were continental powers and all planning conceived of aviation as a weapon for the tactical support of ground forces.

Spanish Lesson

The Civil War in Spain from 1936 to 1938 proved to the Russians that the theories advanced by the Germans on attack aviation were correct. The Soviet bombers sent to Spain were useless in a war where no strategic targets existed. Russian "volunteers" flying aircraft 100 mph slower than those the German "volunteers" flew, made the first decisive use of tactical airpower. With 125 aircraft, the Russian aviators routed an Italian armored division at Guadalajara. As a result of the lesson learned in Spain, Russian aircraft design and production, beginning in 1938, emphasized single engine fighter and tactical types.

On 22 June 1941, the German Army and Luftwaffe moved across the Russian border to begin the "Great Patriotic War." The Soviets had over 10,000 operational combat aircraft at this time. With only about 1,600 aircraft, however, the German Luftwaffe destroyed over 8,000 during the first 2½ months of combat. Seventy per cent of these losses were aircraft destroyed on the ground by German Stukas on tactical missions. The Russians quickly came to the conclusion that the obsolescent aircraft in use at the time could not stop the Germans. Instead, they concentrated on the design and production of modern attack type aircraft. Lend Lease filled the gap in the Russian aviation effort until early 1942 when the new IL-2's, PE-2's and TU-2's made their appearance in the battle zone. The Russians received some 2,908 Douglas A-20's and 4,746 Bell P-39's, both well adapted for the attack role.

In early 1944 the Soviet Air Force finally won air superiority over the German Luftwaffe, and now had its greatest success in air operations. During this period of air superiority, as many as 1,700 fighters, fighter-bombers, and attack aircraft were often in the air, making two or three sorties each day. On some days over 5,000 sorties were made. In the battle for Berlin, attack, light, and medium bombers made two sorties a day for a total of over 19,200 sorties in a four-day period. Averaging 1,200 pounds of bombs in each aircraft, over 115,200 tons of explosives were dropped on Berlin by the Soviet Air Force.

The Soviet Air Force ended WWII with a frontline strength of over 20,000 combat operational aircraft, of which some 8,000 were attack and tactical bomber types such as the IL-2, IL-4, IL-10, PE-2, PE-3 and TU-2. When the Russians overran the German bases and factories after the close of the war, they fell heir to many examples of modern air weapons, tools, and equipment developed by German technicians. Samples of almost everything necessary for a modern air force fell into their hands, and now for the first time the Russians were thinking in terms of a jet attack force.

Soviet Air Tactics

During WWII the "artillery offensive," the "tank offensive," and explicitly the "air offensive" were introduced into Soviet military doctrine. A portion of the 1942-'45 *Infantry Combat Regulations* states that:

"The Regulations introduce new

Maj Geiger spent WWII as an Air Corps cadet, a bombardier with 456th Heavy Bomb Gru in the European theater, and a POW, in that order. Since his return to active duty in 1947, his flight hours have been divided between bombers (B-29, B-50, B-36 and B-52) and transport aircraft (C-124C and C-130), at home and overseas. He's been writing aviation articles for five years. His research is based on private, unofficial sources.

conceptions: the artillery offensive and the aviation offensive, with the main aim that of constant support of the infantry by massed active fire of artillery, mortars, and aviation in the entire course of the period of the offensive."

The Soviets have termed the combined, concentrated action of the VVS and ground forces as "the air offensive" or "aviation offensive" (the terms are synonymous and are used interchangeably in Soviet publications). This concept stresses continuous aerial support to ground forces from the preparatory stage through all phases of the offensive, including the pursuit. During WWII the Soviets directed the majority of their airpower to this close support on the battlefield. In some instances entire squadrons of fighters were used for strafing. Light and medium bombers were used for area bombing and even for dive bombing of individual targets.

An example of Soviet attack aviation tactics during the Orsha-Vitebsk operation on the Third Belorussian Front in June 1944 is quoted from an official Soviet Air Force journal:

"The mission of the attack aviation consisted in accompanying the infantry and tanks, and in creating a suitable curtain of fire in front of and on the flanks of the advancing tank formations."

This Russian "air offensive" for attack aviation comprises either the principles of: "support" (*podderzhka*) or "assignment" (*pridaeha*). Support is the basic and ordinary form of Soviet employment of tactical aviation, and has the mission of battlefield close support with *shturmovik* type aircraft. Assignment operates on the same principle of interdiction of rear area targets as the US Tactical Air Force.

Fighter-Attack Ratio

In operations, fighter escorts are provided for both support and assignment missions, usually at the ratio of two or three fighters to each attack or bomber aircraft. After the aircraft have attacked and bombed their targets and are safely on the return leg to base, the fighter escorts take part in the battlefield action, using small underwing - mounted rockets, cannon, and machine guns for strafing tank and troop positions. The most frequently used combat attack formation is a *gruppa* of six or eight aircraft. A low level approach to the target is thought to be the best, while protected by a *para* of fighters above.

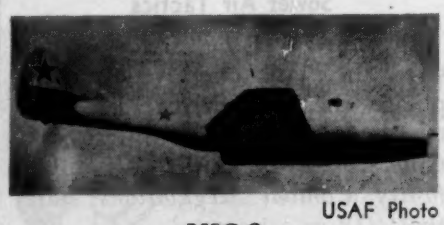
In the newer tactical doctrine of the Soviet Air Force, the heavier armor and armament of current Soviet jet fighters marks a transition toward a fighter-bomber fulfillment of many of the functions previously assigned to attack aviation. The jet fighter-bomber can carry out reconnaissance, bombing, and strafing missions without additional escort, and in most cases, using its high speed, can safely escape anti-aircraft fire. Similar other duties and assignments have now been transferred to improved light jet bombers.

During WWII light and medium bombers were used in a simple, direct, horizontal approach, protected by escorts of fighter aircraft. The post-war development of the light jet bomber portends the use of these aircraft in an interdiction role. Because of their high speed, they need not be escorted by fighters. Their great speed also indicates that they will be used individually instead of in mass as has been past practice. The advent of lightweight atomic weapons has also increased their effectiveness in a tactical support role.

The MIG-9 was the first all-jet fighter designed and produced for a ground attack role. It was heavily armed with one 37mm and two 23mm cannon and could carry small bombs and rockets at speeds up to 560 mph. Some 170 MIG-9s were produced and most are still in active service. In addition an all-jet light bomber force of some 5,000 aircraft has been created and many IL-2, IL-10, and PE-2s are still in active service as second line aircraft.

Aircraft Types

The aircraft currently employed in the Soviet Air Force for attack and light bomber duties are a mixture of WWII, post-war and modern jet types. The modern types are replacing older aircraft as fast as production will allow. Some observers have said recently that the Soviets are increasing the production facilities of both the IL-40 and YAK-42

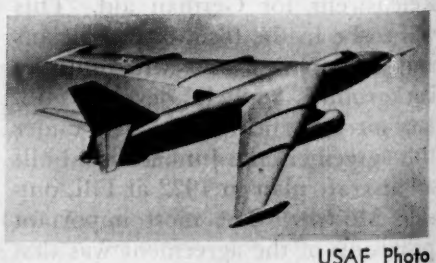


USAF Photo

MIG-9

USN Photo

YAK-42

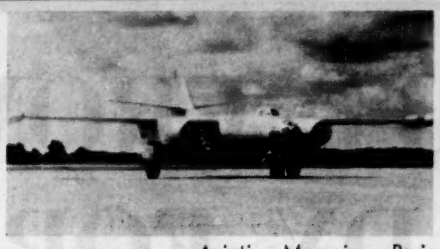


USAF Photo

IL-40

Aviation Magazine—Paris

TU-10



Aviation Magazine—Paris

IL-28

USAF Photo

IL-10

in an effort to obtain quickly a large, modern, all jet interdiction attack force.

Current Soviet tactical doctrine calls for use of jet fighters for battlefield support, and light tactical bombers for interdiction type missions. Many of the older attack aircraft, however, are still in operational use for battlefield support.

The IL-2 and the IL-10 are similar except that the IL-10 carries a rear gunner armed with two machine guns in a swivel mount. Both are heavily armored with plate that varies in thickness from 6mm to 8mm. The IL-10 is powered by a single 2,000 hp Mikuline AM-42 in-line engine and is armed with two 7.62mm Beresin machine guns and two 23mm cannon. The aircraft can carry a bomb load of 2,000 pounds or four RS-32 or two 132mm rockets at a speed of 283 mph for 773 miles. Some IL-10's were captured in Korea. The aircraft is still in limited production at the Kulbushev Plant No. 1 for distribution to satellite air forces.

The WWII PE-2 is still in service in limited numbers and has also been distributed to some satellite air forces. Heavily armed with fixed nose guns and flexible machine guns it can carry a bomb load of 2,000 pounds 932 miles at a speed of 335 mph. It is powered by two 1,100 hp VK-105R in-line engines. A PE-3 version has been used successfully as a dive bomber. Because of its low (87 mph) landing speed the aircraft is in great demand as a crew trainer for attack crews.

The TU-10 is the twin-jet successor to the IL-2 and IL-10 attack bombers. Powered by two turbo-jet engines underslung from swept-back wings, it has a powerful armament of four fixed 20mm cannon in the nose, two 20mm cannon in a radar-controlled tail turret, and one 12.7mm machine gun in the "greenhouse" enclosure. Its speed is 515 mph and it is in service in limited numbers. Some models have been observed with naval markings during war games.

In addition to the TU-10 the Red Navy uses the TU-14 in an attack role. This Tupolev-designed jet bomber is used from shore bases and can be converted to a torpedo bomber. First shown at the 1951 Moscow Air Show, considerable numbers are in active service. Powered by two VK-2R Turbo-jet engines of 7,700 pounds thrust each, they can carry a 6,000-pound bomb load, including a light tactical atomic bomb. Heavily armed with two forward firing 23mm

cannon and two 12.7mm machine guns in a tail turret, the TU-14 has a speed of 620 mph and a range of 2,175 miles.

The IL-28 is a twin-jet attack and light bomber the United Nations feared would be used in the Korean conflict. Luckily it was not. First seen on May Day in 1950 this aircraft has been distributed to some satellite air forces. For armament it has two 23mm cannon in the nose and two 12.7mm machine guns in a tail turret. It can carry a bomb load of 3,000 pounds, including a small tactical atom bomb. Still in production, some 50 IL-28's were sold to the Egyptian Air Force in 1955-'56. With a 600 mile range and a speed of 610 mph it is the standard jet light bomber in the Soviet Air Force.

The IL-40 first appeared in September 1957 and is slated as a replacement of the IL-28. The aircraft is powered by two Lulkov MR-40 turbo-jets of 17,100 pounds thrust each. The bomb load is 17,600 pounds, including several of the latest type tactical atomic weapons. Armed with two 30mm Mauser 213/C cannon in the nose and two 23mm cannon in a tail turret, it has a speed of 670 mph and a range over 2,250 miles. It is very similar in appearance and mission to the USAF B-66.

The YAK-42, a light, transonic bomber, first appeared in early 1958 and was placed in limited production in 1959. Powered by two 22,400 pound thrust M-209 gas turbine engines mounted in the upper fuselage, it carries a three-man crew. Armed with one 30mm Mauser 213/C cannon mounted on the right side and two 23mm cannon in a radar controlled tail turret, it can carry a 9,000-pound bomb load. With a speed of over 1,000 mph the aircraft can reach Mach 1.0 on one engine. Some versions have been seen with six 105mm rockets mounted under the wings. Reports indicate the aircraft may be used as a platform to fire air-launched tactical guided missiles at ground targets.

For battlefield support operations the Soviets use jet fighters such as the YAK-23, MIG-17, MIG-19, and the Sukhoi-designed delta winged fighter types. Other obsolescent jet and propellor-driven types are also still in active service for this role.

In closing we can say that the Soviet Air Force has a well rounded inventory of aircraft for present and future attack and interdiction duties. Using the fighters and older IL-2, IL-10 and PE-2's for battlefield support, the IL-28 and TU-10's for interdiction, and the Red Navy's TU-14 help in off shore operations, the Soviets can husband the new IL-40 and YAK-42 for newer tactical support roles with atomic weapons.

USMC

REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

FMF LANT

PART ONE COMBAT READINESS

A TEAM OF MARINE CORPS AIR and ground combat, combat support, and combat service support units, trained to a fine edge in amphibious warfare and ready to move out at a moment's notice by any means available—this is Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. The major elements of this force are the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, the 2d Marine Division, and Force Troops, FMFLant. The Wing is based at Cherry Point, N. C. One air group is based at New River, N. C., and one at Beaufort. S. C. Both the Division and Force Troops are based at Camp Lejeune, N. C. FMFLant is commanded by LtGen Joseph C. Burger. His headquarters is at Norfolk, Va. Next door is his operational commander, the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

FMFLant is part of the Atlantic Fleet. With the US Navy forces assigned to the Fleet, it constitutes our nation's amphibious force-in-readiness in the Atlantic. That it is an amphibious force-in-readiness has been demonstrated on numerous occasions — notably, during recent years, in the Lebanon crisis. To maintain this readiness, FMFLant is constantly training and seeking new or better ways to improve its efficiency. To keep sharp the fine edge of readiness, amphibious training is foremost in the training schedule.

Each spring, CMC issues his annual training directive to the FMF. When this directive is received by FMFLant, its requirements for amphibious training exercises are correlated to the availability of amphibious shipping. The availability of shipping is determined by the Commander, Amphibious Force Atlantic (COMPHIBLant), VAdm George C. Towner. FMFLant and PHIBLant then agree on a suitable employment schedule which will make maximum use of the available shipping to train all elements of FMFLant.

Force Troops Take Part

Various exercises, abbreviated, have been called TRALEX (BLT size unit), and BRIGADELEX (BLT and Provisional MAG consisting of a reinforced HUS squadron and a VMA squadron with support and control elements). Other exercises have been designated LOGEXES (logistic exercises) and AIRLEXES (air lift exercises). The March 1960 GAZETTE, with its report on the ready forces, covered exercises conducted by the 2dMAW. The April 1960 GAZETTE reported exercises scheduled and conducted by 2d MarDiv. What may not be understood is that in every one of these TRALEXES, BRIGADELEXES, LOGEXES, AIRLEXES, etc., units of the third major element in FMF Lant — Force Troops — participated in no small way.

Force Troops consists of a service regiment, a reconnaissance company, and a field artillery group, plus a battalion each of tanks, motor transport, communications, amphibian tractors, and engineers. It also contains intelligence, medical and dental units. The Force Service Regiment is attached to the Camp Lejeune base except for personnel management and administration. Force Troops invariably provides elements of the landing force to the 2dMarDiv and the 2dMAW for their exercises. Whenever possible, CG, Force Troops is assigned responsibility for conducting his own amphibious exercises. TRALEX 2-59, an amphibious and field exercise, was planned and conducted in its entirety by Force Troops, FMFLant. TRALEX 1-60 was planned and conducted by the 2d Tank Bn, Force Troops, FMFLant.

In addition to the exercises conducted by the major commands of FMFLant or their subordinate units, two force-level amphibious exercises are scheduled—a PHIB CPX (amphibious CPX) and a PHIBEX (major amphibious exercise). PHIB CPX 1-59 was conducted by CG, FMFLant and COMPHIBLant last fall. In this exercise, an amphibious operation was planned completely and its execution was simulated, both aboard ship and ashore. An exercise control organization operated with a complete communication network. The scenario for this amphibious CPX provided for a two-division, two-wing operation un-

der CG, FMFLant. Parallel planning on the part of PHIBLant and FMFLant staffs began 25Aug59. By 2 October, the Commander Amphibious Task Force (COMPHIBLant) and the Commander Landing Force (CG, FMFLant) had moved aboard ship and set sail from Norfolk. D-Day was 6 October, at which time one of the two divisions in the landing force made its simulated landing. On 8 October, the Commander Landing Force and his staff landed over Onslow Beach, established the CP, and assumed control of operations ashore. CG, FMFLant and his staff continued to "play" the CPX ashore for two days, securing the problem on 10 October.

PHIBEX 1-60 was conducted by CG, FMFLant and COMPHIBLant last spring. In this major amphibious exercise, all available units of FMFLant and PHIBLant participated. In response to an Army request for training, some units of the US Army Transportation Corps joined the exercise. One light aviation transportation company with 18 helicopters, one heavy boat company with 10 LCU's, and two light truck transportation companies with 100 2½ ton trucks were "phased in." Concurrent and parallel staff planning commenced 15Feb60. All elements of the landing force that could be embarked aboard the three available amphibious squadrons of PHIBLant were aboard by 25 March. D-Day was 28 March at Onslow Beach. On 31 March, the Landing Force Commander moved ashore, assuming control and continuing the exercise until 5 April when PHIBEX 1-60 ended.

During FY 1960, FMFLant units conducted four TRALEXES, three BRIGADELEXES, one LOGEX, one AIRLEX, one amphibious CPX and one PHIBEX. These exercises were conducted by units ranging from BLT to division/wing size, either over Onslow Beach at Camp Lejeune or at Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Vieques Vital

Vieques Island is an essential FMF training base. It lies approximately six miles from the eastern end of Puerto Rico and Roosevelt Roads NAS. It is 20 miles long and four miles wide with an area of 48 square miles. Marines have been making landings and training on Vieques since WWII. It is the only training area available to FMFLant where truly realistic field operations, including live firing of weapons, can be accomplished.

Coupled with the air facilities at Roosevelt Roads, Vieques is a unique training area. It is used for combat training of FMFLant units to the maximum extent permitted by available amphibious shipping. Units conducting a training exercise at Vieques make an amphibious assault on arrival there, conduct varied training ashore, and then make another amphibious landing at Onslow Beach on returning to Camp Lejeune.

In addition to amphibious landing exercises, FMFLant units are called on each year to stage a number of demonstrations and provide support for other commands. Each spring, MCS, Quantico, has its final graduation exercises for students. For the PACKARD exercise, FMF Lant furnishes communication personnel and equipment and provides air support.

Last spring FMFLant put on the Marine Corps portion of the Fleet demonstration for the Joint Civilian Orientation Conference. The JCOC was held for a group of prominent civilians from all parts of the country. This was the first time that Marine Corps participation in these semi-annual orientation conferences consisted solely of ready units of the FMF. It provided an opportunity for FMFLant and PHIBLant to demonstrate the close cooperation, teamwork, and split-second timing necessary to project sea power ashore.

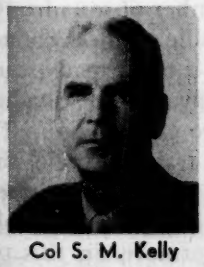
Each summer, Midshipmen from the U. S. Naval Academy and college NROTC units are trained for two to three weeks in amphibious warfare. FMFLant provides assistance for TRAMID/NARMID, as this training is designated. Landing force equipment is displayed. A full scale BLT landing, complete with close air support, provides demonstration and application. The midshipmen training culminates in an amphibious landing at Camp Pendleton, Va., where the techniques of vertical envelopment and across-the-beach assault are employed. FMF Lant provides a BLT, plus the necessary helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.

Each of the major commands of FMFLant conducts its own intensive training program. These programs are tailored to fit the scheduled amphibious training exercises in a logical sequence. Along with the operational alerts and deployments which crop up almost continuously, they serve to keep a fine edge on the readiness of FMFLant. USMC

MajGen R. C. Mangrum
DepComdr, FMFLant

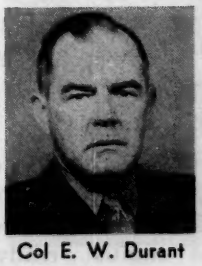
LtGen J. C. Burger
CG, FMFLant

Col J. C. McHaney
C/S, FMFLant



Col S. M. Kelly
G-1

Col T. E. Williams
G-2



Col E. W. Durant
G-3

Col A. J. Stuart
G-4

REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

PART TWO — PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE READINESS

Ideas, ways, and means to improve the readiness of FMFLant come from many sources. Recommendations come from the forces in the Mediterranean, units training in the Caribbean, the 2dMarDiv, 2dMAW, Force Troops, HQ, FMFLant, PHIBLant and HQMC. Improvements in readiness are made almost daily. Only a few of the highlights, however, can be discussed in this article. Time and space restrictions prevent discussing more than these six:

1. Consolidation of the functions of HQ, FMFLant and HQ, Air, FMFLant.
2. Level Readiness Program of 2dMAW.
3. Modification of LSD's to provide helicopter platforms in amphibious squadrons.
4. Organization of a fast amphibious force.
5. Pre-loading supplies on amphibious squadrons.
6. Development of a flexible emergency plan.

Eighth Marines shuttle off USS Boxer during BRIGLEX 1-60

Consolidation of Functions

The impetus for the consolidation of the two highest level staffs, HQ, FMFLant and HQ, Air, FMFLant, came from CMC. He announced in January 1960 that such a merger was desirable. If feasible, it would provide closer coordination of the ground and air elements of the force. By modernizing and simplifying the organization and command arrangements, greater efficiency could be achieved.

The feasibility of the merger was studied by both FMFLant and Air-FMFLant headquarters. The initial study indicated that the merger was feasible. CMC, on 8Feb60, directed that a TO be submitted by 15 May, and that the merger be completed by 1July60.

Means were determined for integrating HQ, FMFLant, to include and discharge the functions and responsibilities of HQ, Air, FMFLant. The integration provided for a two-echelon organization. One echelon was organized as a headquarters for a Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). A rear echelon retained the functions of FMFLant when the MEF was deployed.

The consolidation has been completed as scheduled. However, to insure a sound organizational structure capable of effecting closer integration of air-ground functions, the TO's will be reviewed after a trial period of six months. As far as readiness is concerned, one very apparent improvement is that an integrated staff, now working together daily, is ready for deployment at any time.

Level Readiness Program

The combat readiness of air units in FMFLant was approaching an unacceptable level in 1959. Adequate numbers of combat ready squadrons were not available to meet all commitments. A study of the training program was made. It indicated that the Phase Training Program (PTP) then in effect, required a larger input of newly designated aviators than was actually being received from the Naval Training Command.

The PTP consisted of three phases. Phase I, familiarization and transition, or basic unit training in the type squadron, lasted from three to six months. Phase II, advanced training, lasted from six to eight months. Phase III, the combat ready or commitments phase, lasted over variable periods depending on commitments and training requirements.

The small increments of newly-designated aviators received from Naval Training Command, in effect, reduced the number of squadrons in Phase III available to meet commitments. Because combat ready squadrons were not available, squadrons in Phase II were called upon. This interrupted the training cycle, since a majority of the commitments could not be applied to syllabus training. Furthermore, in this type of program, where each squadron

conducted its own transition training, standardization needed improvement. Continued interruptions to training were reducing the combat readiness of air in FMFLant to an unacceptable level.

To give FMFLant a greater potential air combat readiness, the Level Readiness Concept (LRC) was instituted in the 2dMAW. This concept produced the largest number of combat ready squadrons that could be made available at any given time.

Three tactical squadrons, one VMF, one VMA, and one VMF (AW) were employed as standardization squadrons, training new pilots as replacements for other tactical squadrons. These same standardization squadrons had a highly effective combat capability since they were permanently staffed by experienced pilots. They could, if necessary, be deployed on short notice. The remainder of the 2dMAW tactical squadrons were kept commitment and combat ready.

The concept assured that training would not be disrupted, since the standardization squadrons would not normally be available for commitments. From a flight safety standpoint, the close supervision and standardization achieved in this program was highly beneficial.

Level Readiness has been in effect since 1Apr60 in the 2dMAW, and its combat posture improved immediately. Savings through uniformity of training, economy of manpower, fiscal expenditures, and aircraft utilization have been beyond expectation. The program is considered a success.

Helicopter Platforms

One problem that troubled FMF Lant and PHIBLant was helicopter platforms for the amphibious force. Tests of the Fast Attack Force in 1958 clearly proved that Marine forces could be moved in fast ships (CVE, CVS, CVA) and landed by helicopters inland from the beaches. But carriers were at a premium. Their primary duties with the Fleet precluded use in a strictly amphibious role. *Boxer* was converted into an LPH, but she was the only one in the Atlantic Fleet. LPD's were on the drawing board or under construction. After running into many such stumbling blocks fertile minds came up with a possible interim solution.

LSD-15, *USS Shadwell,* was modified in time for TRALEX 2-59. BGen L. F. Chapman, CG FORTRPS, who conducted the exercise, was assigned a test objective to "evaluate the capability of the Landing Ship Dock (LSD) to transport, land, and support helicopters in assault and non-assault operations." Extensive tests and flight operations were conducted, culminating in a helicopter-borne assault landing by a provisional rifle company from *Shadwell,* and an LST.

The tests and operations proved conclusively that a modified LSD, assisted by an LST, had the capability to base and support helicopter detachments of up to nine HUS for a protracted period. The LSD could operate and support helicopters in both assault and logistic roles, provided certain modifications were made to both the LSD and the embarked helicopters.

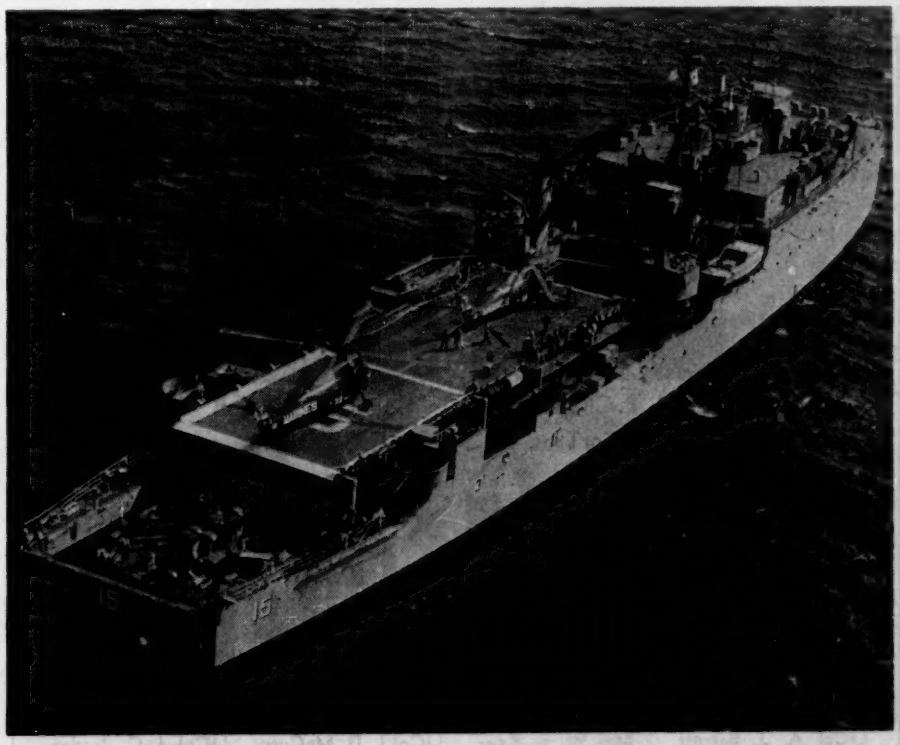
Upon deployment on her Med cruise, *Shadwell* continued to test the employment of helicopters operating from an LSD. She was able to provide the Sixth Fleet with a limited vertical envelopment and helicopter transport capability for helicopter-borne operations, in support of the Landing Force.

As a result of the testing during TRALEX 2-59 and experience gained by *Shadwell,* additional LSD's have been modified. *USS Donner* was modified prior to relieving *Shadwell* in the Med. Since September 1959, the BLT with the Sixth Fleet has been provided helicopter support on a continuing basis.

To date a total of four LSD's have been modified to provide helicopter platforms. They now have the capability to conduct helicopter operations. The present objective, subject to budgetary limitations, is to have at least one LSD helicopter platform for each amphibious squadron which does not have an LPH. This is an interim measure and will not affect the LPD or LPH program. It is not ideal, but as an interim measure has been successful in providing mobility to the Landing Force. The capability of helicopter support for any BLT embarked on any amphibious squadron will provide a flexibility and mobility heretofore impossible.

Fast Amphibious Force

The effectiveness of an amphibious force, particularly in these days



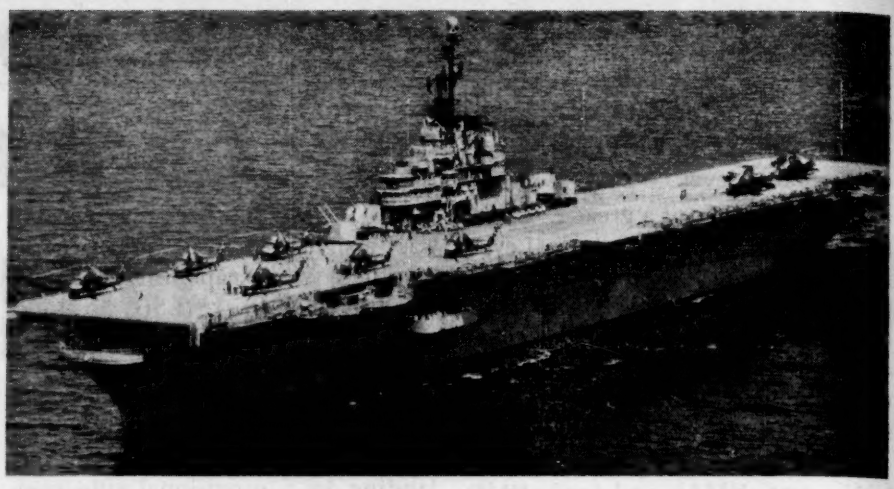
USS Shadwell, a modified LSD, can handle up to nine helicopters

of brush fire wars and limited emergencies, can be related to a reaction time. Reaction time depends on ship and troop availability and disposition, embarkation and movement time, etc. In order to increase the flexibility and readiness of the Navy/Marine amphibious team, the Amphibious Forces, Atlantic, and FMFLant organized a Fast Amphibious Force (FAF).

The Fast Amphibious Squadron was built around *Boxer,* the only assault helicopter transport in the Atlantic Fleet, and four modern LSD's. This PHIBRON was capable of a sustained speed over 20 knots.

The Landing Force that comprised the Marine portion of the team was a balanced air-ground organization. The Marine Expeditionary Unit consisted of a BLT, a Composite Helicopter Squadron, and a VMA Squadron. Only the non-flight ferry personnel and equipment of this latter squadron would be embarked on the fast PHIBRON.

The concept of employment of the FAF included movement of the force in ships as rapidly as possible. Simultaneously the VMA squadron would flight ferry to a field in the vicinity of the objective area where its surface-lifted echelon would join. The VMA squadron could thus provide organic close air support to the force.



USS Boxer (LPH-4) is the only true LPH in the Atlantic Fleet

Such a force is formidable, though small. It reacts quickly, moves at high speed. The organic close air support provides a "large punch" capability. Such a force could be the key to putting out a brush fire war before it becomes a four alarm blaze.

Pre-Loading Supplies

A primary consideration in coping with brush fire wars is to *get there fast!* The "fustest with the mostest" applies as well today as in the days of its Civil War origin. To get there fast always brings to mind the airlifting of troops. This immediate answer is re-evaluated when serious consideration is given to the combat and combat service support required. So back we come to the good old surface shipping requirements.

In terms of time required for transporting troops to an objective area by amphibious ships, there are two major considerations. The first consideration is the time required to load troops, supplies, and equipment. The second is the time consumed in steaming to the objective area. Faster ships, of course, will cut down the steaming time. But fast ships are scarce in the amphibious forces today. Ships cost money and take time to build. The answer, if there is one, must lie in the first consideration. Cut down the loading time!

Here again, we encounter two areas of consideration in approaching the problem – the loading of supplies and the loading of troops and their organic equipment. If we are sure the troops are ready and their equipment is in serviceable condition, embarkation can be underway as soon as the ships arrive at the port. Embarkation can be completed in fairly short order. This leaves only the loading of supplies as a possible time saver. Here is a fertile field.

Obviously, the best way to eliminate delay in loading supplies is to have them already aboard when the whistle blows. This is exactly what FMFLant and Amphibious Forces, Atlantic Fleet, are doing! Each amphibious squadron has now become a supply warehouse to a certain extent. The level of supplies is tail-

BGen L. F. Chapman, Jr.
CG, ForTrps

Col D. S. Pregnall
C/S, ForTrps

LtCol A. J. Barrett
G-1

Maj W. L. Kay
G-2

LtCol L. D. McCurry
G-3

LtCol J. C. Jordan
G-4

Troops can land on training beaches or be diverted to trouble spots

ored to meet the needs of the BLT's which will be embarked in the ships should it become necessary to extinguish a brush fire war. To give an idea of the magnitude of supplies in a typical PHIBRON load, picture a warehouse 50 feet wide and 186 feet long filled to the height of a six-foot man. Of course, not all the supplies will be at hand which would be desirable to have aboard, if time were available to load at leisure. An adequate stock is embarked to maintain the force, however, until resupply can be effected.

What does this mean in terms of time saved? Based on previous experience in loading supplies in conjunction with the mounting-out of troops and equipment, it is conservatively estimated that from five to seven days are saved by the preloading concept. Quite a substantial saving in time!

What about the drawbacks? Certainly there must be some. Who maintains records for these supplies? What about shelf life? What happens when ships go into the yard? Starting with the last question first, all can be answered in logical sequence.

When a ship goes into overhaul, the preloaded supplies are removed. With the exception of an emergency yard overhaul, these periods are scheduled by squadrons. This means that the entire PHIBRON is unloaded and given a fresh start, so to speak, when it comes back into service. New supplies are loaded aboard and the squadron is once again ready to serve in its primary amphibious role and at the same time as a floating warehouse. The shelf life of supplies is such that they can remain embarked for approximately two years, at which time the ships are ready for another yard period. During the time that preloaded material is aboard, units embarked for training exercises are not permitted to use or relocate the preload but each unit inspects and reports the condition of the supplies to the Force Supply Officer, FMF Lant.

The FSO maintains an up-to-date record of the preload items by quantity and location aboard each ship.

This has proven to be a workable system during the comparatively short time it has been used. Indications are that it will work out over the long haul. To say the least, the time saving is extremely valuable in assisting FMFLant in meeting its goal—get there fast.

Flexible Emergency Plan

The readiness of FMFLant is perhaps best illustrated by provisions to mount out and deploy on short notice landing forces of varying sizes, from small units up to the entire Division/Wing. A flexible basic emergency plan has been developed which provides for the deployment of elements of FMFLant in graduated increments tailored to cope with a variety of cold war and limited emergencies. This insures maximum flexibility, speed, and combat potential, while making best use of available transportation means.

First, continuously deployed with the Sixth Fleet is a heavily reinforced BLT. These troops would be the first committed for any emergency in the Mediterranean area. Air support for the BLT is furnished by Navy and Marine squadrons embarked in carriers of the Fleet.

Ready to reinforce this BLT immediately, by airlift or surface means, is an additional infantry battalion from the 2dMarDiv at Camp Lejeune. This battalion is also prepared for deployment to any other area, as required. (See *Report from the Ready Forces,* GAZETTE: April '60, as reported by 2dMarDiv.)

Also located at Camp Lejeune, readily available to deploy by air or surface means, is the headquarters of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade commanded by a brigadier general. This headquarters is adaptable to early deployment for the control of initial units deployed. It may deploy with larger sized forces later on in the build-up.

As indicated elsewhere in this article, a Marine Expeditionary Unit has been organized and is often embarked in the fast amphibious squadron, which is organized around *Boxer.* This Marine Expeditionary Unit is a balanced air-ground organization. It can be diverted to troubled areas even when embarked for training exercises. Its equipment and supplies are continuously preloaded in the amphibious ships. When not embarked it can move to ports of embarkation and go aboard the fast amphibious ships within 48 hours or less.

If a further build-up in the objective area is indicated, a RLT and a composite MAG, utilizing conventional amphibious shipping, can provide reinforcements. Preloaded supplies are maintained in the conventional amphibious ships at all times.

If an even larger force is needed, the remainder of the Division and Wing would deploy. Supplies for this larger element are packaged and ready to go.

The beauty of this emergency deployment plan lies in its flexibility. The task groups do not necessarily deploy in the order listed. Units to be included in the initial deployment will be tailored to fit the mission assigned.

The Marine air-ground team of FMFLant is ready to move to any trouble spot in the world. USMC

INTRODUCTION TO EOD

By MSgt J. P. Driver

FEW ORGANIZATIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS ARE AS little understood as the Explosive Ordnance Disposal units. To the average Marine, a couple of men in a specially marked jeep show up when needed. To others EOD is a sign on a barracks in the Force Troops area, or a remote page in the tables of organization.

These units did not spring up overnight. They are the result of a long and carefully controlled cultivation. The grandfather of EOD could have been found in that mystical outfit, "The Old Marine Corps." He was the all-purpose NCO. If an EOD incident occurred he drew tools, explosives and a few privates, and dealt with it. This was in line with the jack-of-all-trades, master-of-none, school of thought. But this was one job that would not tolerate a jack. It demanded a master. The war in Europe showed the need. The British had to start from scratch to deal with a murderous array of German bombs that were by accident or design quite efficient in eliminating an untrained man. This caused the British to develop the tools and techniques known as bomb disposal. The US monitored this development closely. Pearl Harbor Day found the US Bomb Disposal program in fair shape. Schools were established and men trained. A parallel set-up was started for sea mine disposal. Engineer and pioneer units trained men for land mine disposal. All units trained demolition men.

All these units went into the field. Actual practice found all dealing with explosive ordnance regardless of specialty. Some units continued to grow, and by VJ Day, bomb disposal companies were in the field.

In the rush to demobilize after the war these units were among the first to disappear. A few bomb disposal men stayed on as regulars but for all practical purposes the units were gone.

A joint service agreement, shortly after the end of the war found the Navy responsible for training EOD men. Peacetime allowed ample training. The wasteful practice of training men for separate tasks was combined into what is now the US Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal. This school trained EOD men for all services, Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

The graduates of this school form the Marine EOD units of today.

OPNAV Instruction 8027.1B defines Explosive Ordnance as unexploded bombs and warheads; artillery; mortar; and rocket projectiles; all mines; anti-personnel and demolition charges; pyrotechnics; grenades; torpedoes and depth charges; guided missiles; and all similar and related items or components. The above definition covers all munitions containing high explosive, including nuclear, biological and chemical munitions.

In fine rolling official Navy language, it goes on to define Explosive Ordnance Disposal as the detection identification, rendering safe, recovery, and field evacuation of explosive ordnance which has been fired, dropped, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to installations, personnel, or material. It may include the disposal of explosive ordnance rendered hazardous by damage or deterioration. Disposal of such items is determined to be beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposition.

This instruction makes the Marine Corps responsible for EOD on Marine installations.

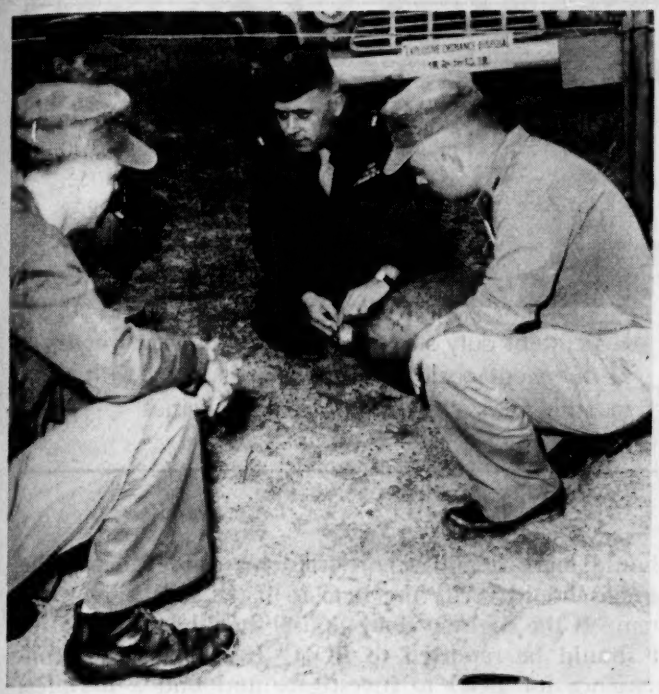
All Marine EOD men must graduate from the US Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, at Indian Head, Maryland.

The entrance requirements for this school are quite high, possibly as high as any school in the Marine Corps. The student must be a volunteer. Officers and enlisted men from all services attend the same basic 19-week course. Sailors get additional training on diving and underwater ordnance.

As might be expected, student competition is keen. It is tempered, though, by a strong degree of close cooperation. Working on a live bomb calls for a unity of effort. Many lasting inter-service friendships are made.

The school teaches ordnance from pure theory to live ordnance. The student learns ordnance from small arms ammo to hydrogen bombs. The pace of study is intense. Subject matter comes fast. An eight-hour day, five-day week is the rule. Most students average about two hours of extra study each day. There is considerable student attrition.

The basic learning unit for the student is the rendering-safe-procedure (RSP). An RSP prevents an unacceptable detonation. The school points out that an



EOD Marines learn fine art of removing bomb fuse

RSP is not truly safe. But it is the *least* dangerous means of attaining the objective.

The RSP is a combination of a tool and a procedure. Both are needed to make ordnance safe for handling. An RSP exists for almost every item of ordnance.

Even more important, the student learns a set of guiding principles to help him when working on unknown ordnance. These principles are based on possibilities and probabilities. He knows, for instance, that a HEAT round is unlikely to have delay fuze, and that an HEP round will have a nose fuze. He knows that he is unlikely to find a depth bomb with a long delay or anti-disturbance fuze. All this helps when working on strange ordnance. At such times, the EOD man is on his own.

Each EOD incident is given a category. This is a priority system based on a command decision. One category: a detonation must be prevented at all costs. Another: a detonation should be prevented. The last is that a detonation need not be prevented. It is the first two categories that distinguish the EOD man from the demolitionist.

On completion of the school the students return to their respective services. The Marine students are usually assigned to one of two types of units. Most are assigned duties with the FMF. These organized EOD units form the backbone of the EOD program. They have the responsibility for the disposal of all types of ordnance. The rest go to posts and stations. These units can deal with most types of EOD incidents.

The EOD man then receives any specialized training he might need. Some units, like aviation, have special problems. The EOD man continues his training. Sometime after 18 months, and less than 24 months, he is ordered back to Indian Head for a refresher course. This lasts for six weeks. It is a condensed version of the 19-week basic course plus any new developments that come along. It requires much mental effort. Monitors judge the effectiveness by the frequency of the screams of the students as they burn the midnight oil.

One strange aspect of EOD is its ever-expanding scope. For most of the services, a new type of ammunition replaces the old and that is that. Not so in EOD. The EOD man must still know the RSP for all ordnance. An item can go obsolete on the stock list, and soon disappear. There is no magical method of removing old duds from the ground.

The souvenir hunter is the natural quarry of the booby-trapper. It is usually some small item of explosive ordnance improvised at the scene that bags him. About the only way to curb this type of Marine is extremely forceful instruction at squad and platoon level.

Small unit leaders must be alert to stop the inerting of live ordnance. An untrained man working on un-

Laying main for setting off lethal butterfly bombs. Tape indicates concealed ordnance.

TNT attached to primer detonates field of bombs

MSgt Driver has spent practically all his 18 years' service in the field of explosive ordnance. He has held two other jobs: PltSgt with 1/7 in Korea, winter of '51, and a marksmanship instructor at CPNC, in 1949-50. His current duty station is Indianhead, Md., where he turns out qualified EOD Marines along with a monthly newsletter about EODTC activities.

known ordnance with improvised tools stacks the deck against himself. This game holds a strange, strong fascination. Too many Marines want to be dealt in. Every year we hear of Marines being maimed and killed from this practice.

The EOD section in Korea would report to Ascom City each time a draft rotated to the states. Shake downs held there always produced a couple of bushels of ordnance. Usually it included grenades, mortar shells, and small arms ammunition. These items ranged from fully alive to completely inert.

EOD men have noted several misconceptions most Marines have about dud ordnance.

One has to do with size. A Marine will treat a 1000-pound bomb with considerable reverence. On the other hand he deals with a 3.5 HEAT rocket dud with a casual contempt. From a standpoint of danger to himself, the rocket dud is usually far more dangerous.

It makes no difference to the individual Marine if he detonates a thumb-sized 20mm round, or the 100-pound projectile of the 155mm Long Tom. The only man concerned is the one from the Graves Registration. In one case he picks up the remains in a mattress cover, and in the other an envelope.

Another curious idea is that age renders a dud safe. It is true that rust can freeze firing pins and springs. This same rust can remove safety devices. Some explosives deteriorate with age. This can form new explosives far more sensitive than the original explosive. There are still dangerous duds left from the Civil War.

A Marine locating an item of unexploded ordnance should mark it and report it to his unit leader. The leader should verify the item to make sure it is a live item. If the slightest doubt exists that the item is alive it should be reported to EOD. It is only an inconvenience for EOD to investigate and find a harmless round. It can be disastrous for a live round to be treated as harmless.

A verified dud should be marked with a 10-foot (diameter) circle of mine field marking tape. Camouflage garnishings are a good substitute. Rolled toilet paper can also be used. If the dud is located where a man or vehicle might blunder on it in the dark, a sentry should be posted nearby to warn of the danger.

Most organizations have procedures to report duds directly to the EOD unit. This report is usually by telephone and lists the item and its location. It should also list the unit that can furnish a guide to the scene. Experience indicates that map coordinates are of little value for this type of work.

Wartime procedures are slightly different. The same information is passed up through the S-4 sections to the G-4, to the division ordnance officer. Since the volume of EOD incidents is usually large, the ordnance officer assigns the incidents on a priority basis.

A bomb with a long delay, anti-disturbance fuze is an enemy that never sleeps. It is as dangerous to touch as a coiled rattlesnake. It can deny an objective as effectively as enemy troops. The tiny Butterfly bombs nearly throttled the British war effort in early WWII.

The EOD men are some of the technicians modern war demands; their proper use will contribute to the accomplishment of the Marine Corps mission. USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

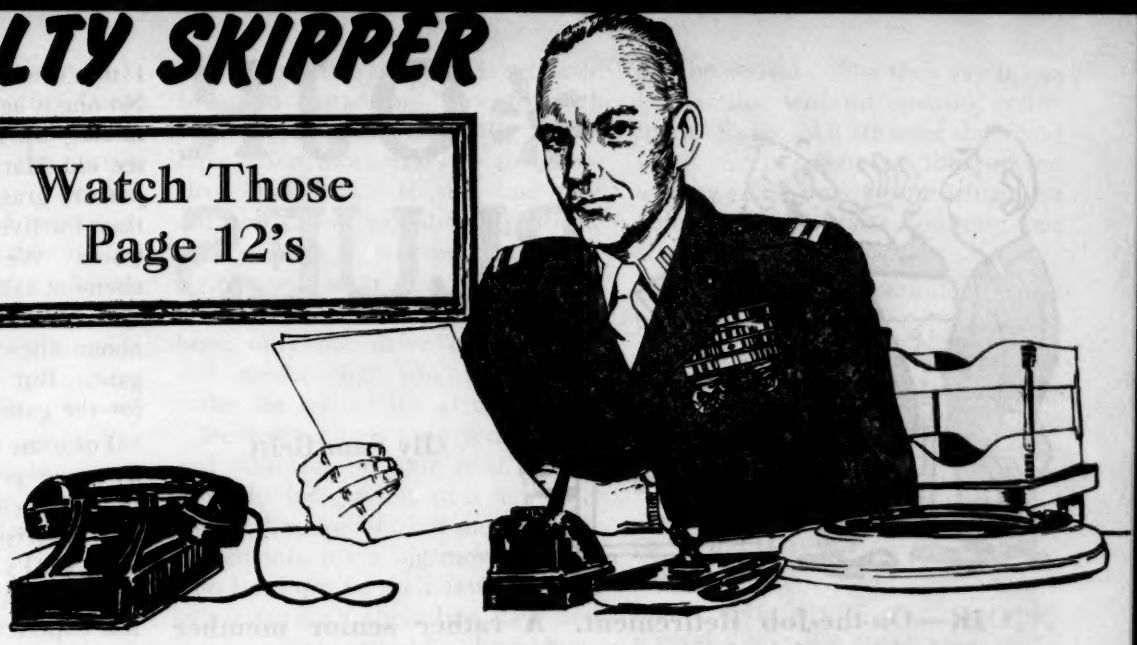
C-l-o-c-k-e-d

WHILE AT A LARGE MARINE BASE that had just installed radar to apprehend speeders and which maintained a vigorous traffic campaign, I overheard a sergeant say to his buddy. "You know that new radar the MP's got set up? Well, last night, I was heading for the main gate doing 55 in a 25 mile zone, when all of a sudden an MP wagon comes up and signals me to pull over. I get out of my car and hurry back to the MP wagon figuring I'm a dead duck. I can see myself in front of the CO in the morning having my driver's license taken away for six months. Coming up to the MP wagon, the MP inside rolls his window down, leans out and asks, "Say Marine, how fast were you going?" "Fifty-five," I answer, knowing full well they got me cold and it would do no good to give them a line. "O.K., you can shove off, we're just checking out the new radar!"

$15.00 to Maj Richard J. Schening

THE SALTY SKIPPER SAYS

Watch Those Page 12's



I WAS MAD AND I DIDN'T CARE WHO KNEW IT.

"First Sergeant!"

The force of my summons started the batwing door swinging gently on its well oiled hinges. Smoky Stover slipped through. As usual he appeared unruffled.

"Did you call me, Skipper?" he asked quietly.

It worked every time. Keep cool, Captain, he was telling me. Watch your blood pressure. I calmed down.

"Top," I said, "why in blazes is S-1 unloading all these eight balls on us?" I flicked a stack of SRBs I had just gone through. Our company, like most, had been feeling the pinch of attrition. Discharges, transfers, promotions had left us short of riflemen. Finally we were getting some badly needed replacements. But were we? From their record of past offenses I estimated half the men would end up in the brig, the other half in the hospital.

"Eight balls, Skipper? What eight balls?" Stover inquired. I actually thought he looked surprised.

"These eight balls are what eight balls," I said, picking up the top SRB. "Turn to page 12 and read me what it says."

Stover took the book, thumbed through it briefly, and started to read. "Non-judicial punishment: 7Sep59. Violation of base uniform regulations. To wit: apprehended by Shore Patrol while in Rendezvous Bar without a tie . . . what are you driving at, Skipper?"

"Just this, First Sergeant. Every one of these SRBs reads the same."

"You mean all these guys got caught without a field scarf on? In the Rendezvous? At the same time? Amazing."

"I don't mean that at all," I said, "I mean every one of these new men is an eight ball. Their page 12's are black with entries of offenses. One guy is out of uniform. Another was gigged for failure to salute an officer. Right on down the list—failure to get a haircut, or if not that, getting the wrong kind of haircut. Growing handlebar mustaches, dirty rifles, uniforms don't fit, fighting in the 'E' club. Here's one. This Marine is too fat, apparently refuses to eat less. Eight balls or yard birds, call 'em what you want. They're not our kind of Marines."

I had to stop and take a breath.

"Captain," Stover said, as quietly as ever, although I could see he was upset, "you're right. They're not our kind of Marines. But I don't mean these men with fouled up records. I'm talking about the people responsible for fouled up records being here for you and me to see."

The Top's comment hit me right between the eyes. I could see he was waiting for an invitation to say more so I motioned him to sit down. "Top, you've started something. Now I want to hear you finish it. But before you do I want you to know that I know who's responsible for SRB markings. The commanding officer."

"That's right, sir, the CO," Smokey said. "It has always been my duty to investigate these Marines who appear to be misguided. I usually find that most of them have been without proper leadership for years and need only one thing—close supervision. So you can see that we SNCOs share the blame. We spend hours and money holding office hours and typing up tons of reports on a man who ought to be taken by the scruff of the neck and made to get a haircut, or clean his rifle."

My first sergeant was really on the beam. Though he would never speak it aloud, he firmly believed, I knew, that a CO who can't handle petty problems without marring a man's record, should be relieved of his command.

I wasn't mad any more. What 1stSgt Smoky Stover said made sense. So much sense that I had to let him know I got his message. And that I was going to do something about it.

"Top, there's another guilty party to all this," I said. "Not just the SNCO who puts the man on report or the CO who allows these petty entries to be made in the SRB."

Stover looked me right in the eye. "Who's that, Skipper?" he asked.

"It's the CO who sees these entries and right away brands the Marine a habitual troublemaker—an eight ball."

No, sir, there are no eight balls in my company. Not any more. Smoky Stover took care of that. USMC

*OJR BLUES

By Sam Beltt

***OJR—On-the-Job Retirement. A rather senior member suggested this article be re-printed from *Army* (July '60). Names have been changed, with permission, for the benefit of those whom the shoe fits. Copyright 1960, Association of the US Army.**

HERE'S SOMETHING YOU HEAR, with variations, more and more often these days around servicemen: "I'll do the next two years standing on my head if I'm asked!"

These are the opening lyrics of the retirement swan song of people who have just passed The Year or see the vision of retirement finally materializing.

Qualifying for retirement is a happy and momentous occasion; this none will deny. It has a warm and electric effect on the people working with or near the potential "retiree." It has a tangible evidence of mission accomplished and promise fulfilled. It reaffirms our respect for the service and revives confidence in our own future.

But not in all cases. Often the pending retirement has a diametric effect. Especially among those who retire on the job!

Startling? It's startling that the condition exists; even more startling in its effects.

Let's identify an OJR. He's just like any other officer or senior NCO approaching retirement: he talks avidly about the state and community he has selected for his last roost. He flips out the new house plans quicker than he used to haul out pictures of his first man-child. He subscribes to the local paper of his adopted community. He paints glowing acounts of the schools, the weather, the hunting and fishing that are part of his coming new life.

A perfectly normal and heartening thing: a well-planned retirement. Except for one thing—he may still have five more years to serve!

No one would expect a man to retire casually without planning for the future. Certainly not an officer or NCO who has lived a planned, organized, adult life. But consider the effect on people working close to these "early retirees." Premature and prolonged recitations on the pleasures of retirement in a short time can have a deadening effect on morale. When a bad day around the shop is dismissed with "rat-race days like this make retirement sweeter," the impression is created that that person may not be pulling his share of the load.

Serving or Attending?

"Man, when I get out, my first job will be to forget days like this ever happened!" This can only mean that the speaker made a poor bargain 18 or 20 years ago and is blaming someone else for it. Any statement of this type, prefixed by "when I get out," has a corrosive effect on most listeners. Usually it means the person is not serving—he's merely attending—the Marine Corps.

I am speaking quite frankly, but I don't wish to be misunderstood. No one is against retirement or even talking up retirement. It's nice to see old Marines move into the rich pasture grass. If not for sentiment, then for living proof that the system works. We all like to listen to retirement talk—to pick up a few tips and learn a new wrinkle or two about the "big tour" outside the gate. But let's not start heading for the gate too early!

For some reason, it will be noticed by some people who don't understand the circumstances. They may not understand that some officers and NCO's may have earned a last "easy" tour; that many have a priceless experience background and are so adept at their work that they don't seem to be working. Some are specialists in critical fields and we can't let them retire.

What they notice is the number of officers and NCO's who have computed their retirement dates and have started to phase themselves out. Young Marines and civilian employees notice this. It is observed by civilians in the community who have only casual contact with the Marine Corps. It is especially noticeable to businessmen who deal with it. They find the Marine Corps complex enough without trying to figure out why the man who has just reported to replace a man about to retire is himself talking retirement. The subject of retirement comes up quickly—and naturally—as soon as a businessman joins a group of senior-looking Marines. Before he can ask his first intelligent question about the service, they're picking his brains about things on the outside. Sometimes their questions are sly and indirect, like "how much do you make a year?" or "how can I get a job like yours?" Sometimes they are direct, like "move over, I'm joining you."

Some questions about civilian life display either a lack of knowledge of or a lack of respect for civilian pursuits. (Remember, many businessmen think the Marine Corps is a pretty good deal.) The businessman or community leader tries to be helpful—until he learns his quizmaster has quite a few productive years before retirement.

The situation is common enough

for our industry partners to ask: "Is everybody in the Marine Corps retiring?" One executive who has extensive contacts with the service sums it up in this way: "The Marine Corps is made up of two types: young guys who don't know if they want to stay, and old guys who are leaving."

This is only part of the confusion the OJR sows with his premature retirement. Statements like "twenty years isn't long, it only seems like fifty" won't help a bright young officer decide to stay when industry is offering him every blandishment to leave.

Continuous harping about the "big deal on the outside" and "my retirement pay will be peanuts next to what I'm really going to make" is at first boring, then irritating, to people within earshot. No doubt they are tempted to ask, "If he's such a big deal, why is he hanging around here?"

What's to be done? A new regulation? Legislation? Neither. Just a little self-analysis and self-discipline on the part of those about to retire, whether in one, two of five years. Certainly there is nothing unlawful or unwholesome about retiring after the required years of service. But the manner in which the retirement takes place can have an erosive and negative effect.

Why has retirement started attracting so much attention? People have been retiring from the service for years. True, but not in such great numbers, because the armed services have never been this large in peacetime. WWII had more men in uniform than any other war, and retained a larger number after it ended. During the next few years the Marine Corps will have a hump or surge of retirements as these careers close.

So everyone talks retirement from the time he can pronounce the word. In the very beginning of an interview, young job-seekers are known to ask, "What are the retirement benefits in this job?"

The problem for people in uniform is when to talk and when not to talk retirement. Potential retirees should be aware of their relationship with the service and the people about them when they start making their break with it. Tact and diplomatic restraint is required in some instances. Try to curb your anticipation, especially if you have a few more years to go before that final PCS. If you lose that old motivation too abruptly people will wonder if you ever had any. Remember, what you thought was motivation all these years may have been only the drive of insecurity and doubt that you would ever make the retired list at all.

Remember how long you sweated and strained for your next promotion, the integration, or a new category? Prepare yourself mentally for retirement—it's a big move. Many who let down in their last few years sourly turn all their bad days and inconviences inward. They blame

the service because they're getting tired. The neurosis develops so strongly in some of our older people that they become viciously and unmercifully critical of every phase of military life. They become loudly vocal about imagined inequities and misconceptions. You've heard them: "I'm not interested in the Marine Corps any more—only the Disbursing Office!" Under the alchemy of retirement, such thoughts are quickly forgotten. They know that success in retirement is predicated on the continuing success of the service and the way of life it is pledged to preserve.

See Problem—Half Solved

Is this problem without solution? Not at all. We have half the solution as soon as we acknowledge ourselves as part of the problem. The problem was brought to light by officers and NCO's who caught themselves slipping into pre-retirement shock. They simply made an adult readjustment of their attitudes and are living happily ever after. From these successful retirees, potential retirees, their superiors and subordinates, we learn that the problem can be serious. But they say it can be handled without opening retirement clinics. All we need do is find some check points to line up on when we find ourselves retiring even before HQMC starts counting our credits.

They suggest we consider certain points:

- Avoid losing your professional edge too early. There may be many emergencies—even other "police actions"—before they show you the gate.
- An OJR only wastes a slot. Good job slots are not too plentiful these days and some other chap's career may depend on your doing a good job in the assignment you're on.
- Consider your replacement. He has to stay behind and do the work you're leaving—armed with your half-hearted orientation.
- Suppose your replacement, or your superior, is an OJR? What happens to the efficiency of your unit or section?
- Be calm and businesslike about retirement. If you're as good as you think you are, business or industry would have snapped you up long ago.
- You still have a job to do. Because of your age and experience, you were given a job of comparable importance. It may be your last job, but remember, the Marine Corps doesn't run a retirement farm. There's a job to be done—and the Marine Corps can still find another man who can do it!

One last thing, in addition to all the negative effects of the pre-retirement fizzle. OJR does not make your last few years any easier or shorter! Watch some of the real old Marines at work: steady, productive, right to the day they step out to take their final review. Usually the champers at the bit and the OJRs are the young bloods who have never developed consistent work habits (that's how they get to see so much wrong with the service!).

Plan your retirement carefully, but don't execute your plan too early. Retire so gracefully that your friends and colleagues will be sorry to see you go.

No one misses an OJR. USMC

COMPETITION MAKES MARINES

By Lt R. L. Fischer

Football or fan-tan—competition makes the game. Why not, asks the author, apply the same spirit to Marine training?

HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU WALKED away from an inspection shaking your head in disappointment at what you have just seen? If your answer is only once, you're either an exceptional unit leader or fortunate enough to have had proud and motivated Marines.

Since there are few exceptional unit leaders, and even fewer Marines who fall out for inspection looking like plates out of Volume 1, varying standards obviously are observed by individual Marines. The same reasoning also applies to tactical proficiency, gun drill, or any other type of military performance. A few men always stand out. These are the men we try to hang on to in the fervent hope that some of their ability will rub off.

All unit leaders at one time or another have tried to solve their troop motivation problems. Some solutions work, others flop. No two leaders have the same approach. Yet, we see the results of such solutions every day. One unit is spirited and professionally adept; another is lifeless and wanting.

Must a unit leader accept as inevitable a military gradient in which a few men stand out and the rest are average? Or is there a common denominator for all Marines which a leader can use to motivate his total unit to the extent that the majority of his men will stand out?

What Makes Champs?

In analyzing what produces exceptional individuals and teams, consider the Golden Gloves champs, the All-America football team, or the Olympic hockey team. What motivation produced their championships? Individual ability? Training? What?

The boxer was once a run of the mill slugger. The hockey team was a last minute combination, quickly trained to take on the world's best. Why did it win? Individually, the players were not the best in the Olympics. Only one or two were standouts. The team's coach provided a very simple answer—competitive spirit.

To a Marine, competition should be a motivating force as organic to his military make-up as his M-1, his shined brass, or his code of conduct. The desire to stand head and shoulders above his contemporaries in his day-to-day military life is an attitude that should be developed, encouraged, and maintained throughout his Marine Corps career. Once this attitude is attained, an individual understands the real meaning of the words, United States Marine.

As Marines, we are prone to assume that competitive spirit, so vital to the Marine Corps, is inherent in each man. We try to give the Marine the best possible training, but little energy is expended in building and maintaining his competitive spirit. We assume a Marine will become a spirited and motivated individual simply because of his Marine training.

Competitive spirit is a prime factor in prompting the civilian to join the Marine Corps. The desire to belong to the world's finest military organization is in fact a competitive urge motivating this individual to accept voluntarily what the Marine Corps offers him. Once the transition from civilian to Marine is accomplished, he develops pride in service, pride in unit, and pride in self. Competitive spirit, which attracted him to the Marine Corps, should motivate him all the more as he pursues his military life. But does it?

How many unit leaders continually find half-shined shoes, scraggly hair, or real junk on the bunk? How many times do the same unit leaders find themselves coaxing, threatening, and literally shoving their men toward unrealistic objectives, only to have them rattle rifle bolts while their voices mutter in mutual disinterest? What does this have to do with competitive spirit? Let's examine it more closely.

The recruit, as he struggles through the rigors of training, grasps the meaning of competition immediately. He exerts every effort to help his platoon win any competitive event from rifle marksmanship to deck polishing. Inspired by the desire to win and the satisfying sense of belonging to a competing group, the recruit's competitive spirit becomes the catalyst that carries him over the rough spots he encounters. After recruit training, basic infantry training provides an

outlet for his pent-up spirit. Again, he is itching to become part of a team, any team, just so long as he can compete.

Why is it then that months later this competitive spirit wanes and in many cases completely disappears? That climbing hills will dampen some of his spirit is normal. The new Marine expects it. But how much spirit can he afford to lose? How much of his motivating force can slip away until he falls out for an inspection with an obviously frayed belt, a D. A. haircut, and shoes that are one order away from the daily trash haul? Is his half-hearted interest in charging an objective the inevitable result of routine training? In honesty, how many unit leaders will admit that their continual reprimands and punishments (ladled out after simple orders fail) are never the panacea they hoped for?

When he encounters waning motivation (hence competitive spirit), the average unit leader resorts to individual punishment which can only magnify lagging interest. Punishment is doled out as a simple expedient and the situation is solved—temporarily. The unit leader who finds himself in this dilemma had best re-

River crossing competition, Field Meet at MB, 8th and Eye

Lt Fischer, US Naval Academy (Class of '55), hobbies in languages. He prefers Romance tongues, holds an interpreter's rating in Spanish. Here, though, he discusses in plain English the lack of spirit he has observed in some FMF outfits. More important, he tells what to do about it: Competition based on sincere individual interest. He has written articles for college magazines, published two cartoon books on recruit training. In January, 1958, as a 1stLt, he activated M/3/4 under "M" series, stayed on as CO for three months. He is now ExO, Guard Co, MCRD, San Diego.

examine his system or submit to the daily drudgery of trying to motivate spiritless men. Although the symptoms are obvious, the solution isn't. How, then, does he sustain competitive spirit?

Compete and Motivate

Competitive spirit is based on sincere individual interest. Just as the recruit is fired up by something new and interesting in his training, each Marine can be motivated in the same manner. His basic make-up demands new interests, new motivators, to sustain his spirit. Who is to blame when his mental appetite is not satisfied—the Marine? No. We cannot expect him to maintain a mature military interest with only basic training as a foundation. His proper performance depends on instruction and motivation by his superiors. His interests must be satisfied and his craving for competition sustained by the officers and NCO's who train him. When training becomes dull and burdensome, the real fault lies with the instructor, not with the trainee.

If unit leaders and instructors will reflect on their dull, yawn-provoking periods of instruction, they will agree that the amount of interest maintained is usually proportionate to the quality of instruction. Magnify the uninteresting lecture by many lectures of the same quality, and a Marine's temporary indifference soon mushrooms into a conditioned mental rebuff toward all instruction. In the absence of imaginative classes and training, the Marine's interest tapers off and so does his spirit.

Imagination is a mental gift possessed by few men who stand before a class. Everyone involved in a bull session has it. If half the imagination used in daily argument were centered in one clever hour of instruction, or used to set up an interesting field problem, military instruction would take on new character. With but little thought and effort, new ideas would sprout to motivate Marines and to produce competitive problems. The unit leader who simply checks the training schedule, briefly skims over the references, then gives what he considers to be an adequate period of instruction, has laid the groundwork for an unmotivated unit. Often, this is exactly the practice of NCO's and officers.

But how does one make a field problem both interesting and competitive? How do you raise the spirit of Marines and still check off the X's to indicate training accomplished?

One battalion S-3 used so much imaginative training that it became difficult to keep the Marines out of the field. With a few simple, clever ideas he produced such intense com petition he was swamped with requests to provide more competitive problems. His basic idea was to pit companies, platoons, and squads against one another. This was accomplished by rating each one in tactical proficiency, drill, live firing, weapons proficiency, and range qualification. Battalion funds were used to buy trophies for each event. Rather than purchase new trophies for each new winner, they were made "traveling trophies" by simply adding a brass plate each time a new winner was declared. This served to motivate new competitors and left former winners itching to capture the trophy again. In some cases extra liberty was granted to exceptionally proficient units.

The most thought-provoking, spirited problem involved the execution

of a night raid by each platoon in the battalion. The S-2, S-3, and S-4 provided the briefings, orders, and material to conduct a raid on guided missile site. The "missile" was a 250-pound practice bomb (filled with sand), which rested on a wooden ramp in one of the training areas. A technician and tent were provided with eight security guards walking posts around a 200-yard perimeter. For realism, a large firecracker was attached to the missile with a one-minute fuse to be used in case of emergency (several problems went off with a bang).

Imaginative Pay-off

The problem was to seize the missile and technician and remove both expeditiously from the "enemy" area. Company commanders acted as judges. Platoons were on their own to execute the raid and to lug the bulky missile and uncooperative technician out of the area before pursuing enemy squads could overtake them.

Imaginative problem? Obviously. Competitive? Intensely. Tactical proficiency took on the same competitive interest that intra-company field days and athletic events formerly held. Proficiency became an all hands project, while competition between units was rampant. Spirit was high, morale was high, and training requirements were easily satisfied. Most important, platoon leaders and squad leaders had renewed interest in the military subjects they were required to teach. Instruction became imaginative and informative because both Marine and instructor began to offer ideas for improving training and instruction. Competition took on new meaning for the men of the battalion.

Not all imaginative ideas must originate at battalion level. One of the simplest systems for sustaining the competitive interest of his men came from a squad leader. The squad leader did little more than allow his men to compete among themselves. For example, on the drill field each Marine was regularly required to drill the squad until he became proficient. After each man performed, a short critique was held by other members of the squad with the squad leader summing up the fine points. The same system was used during inspection and instruction periods. Thus each individual Marine became more than just a trainee —he was actually competing with the rest of the men in his squad.

The same procedure was used in field training. The individual Marine learned more than how to be part of a patrol or a point. He actually learned to lead and command such a unit. Participation produced interest. Performance produced competition. Hence when this squad went to the field on major field problems, it went as a unit, professionally adept and competitively eager to perform. A few simple ideas, simply put into action, produced a result which was both interesting and inspiring.

It will be argued that this is fine for FMF units where platoon leaders, squad leaders and section leaders normally control the training of

their men. But what about Marine barracks, recruit depots, and guard detachments where Marines are unable to compete in their MOSs?

While it may be difficult, competition can still exist. The gate sentry, required to stand guard mount, can easily be allowed to learn and conduct guard mount in any of the functioning positions. That he is a private means nothing to a Marine who is eager to assume one of the important positions normally assigned to men of higher ranks. Given a chance to show his ability, he will be at his competitive best when called upon to perform.

Drill is a common competitive medium for any Marine unit. The pride of many Marines is still based upon the quality of drill they are capable of producing. Because a man is a private or corporal does not make him incapable of competing against his seniors. Drill must be mastered by all Marines. Why not accomplish it in a competitive manner so all hands will benefit? In many cases the mere mention of forming a precision drill team will produce more volunteers than can actually be used. Usually, these volunteers will practice on their own time just for the opportunity to be on the team. The desire to compete becomes even more apparent when one sees the interest taken by each member of a precision drill team in actual performance.

A frequent complaint of Marines who have returned from FMF units to duty with posts of the Corps is that they are required to maintain their professional knowledge of military subjects without having the opportunity to put this knowledge to practice. Classroom instruction is generally their sole exposure to a subject. In many cases a machine gunner or mortarman never uses his weapon until he returns to the FMF. This could easily be solved by holding a unit field day at which Marines would compete in their respective specialties. Many units hold company and battalion parties regularly. Why not add a competitive touch with gun drill, rifle and BAR assembly and dis-assembly, or other competitions that give men the opportunity to become re-acquainted with their MOS's? Better training and keen competitive interest would result.

Three Simple Principles

The spark of competitive spirit can reawaken the interest and basic pride of all Marines. Competition, while seemingly complex, can be broken down into three simple principles for use in the Marine Corps. They are:

1) Thought-provoking periods of instruction
2) Imaginative training problems
3) Opportunity to perform

These principles will develop competitive spirit. The job of sustaining this spirit belongs totally to instructors and unit leaders. Keen imagination and insight, coupled with the desire to produce competitive Marines, are not the rule but the exception with unit leaders under present standards of training. Tomorrow's inspection will furnish the proof. How will your Marines stack up? USMC

The Marine Reserve

BGen W. T. Fairbourn
Director, MCR

LAST CHRISTMAS A TEEN-AGE GIRL bought a bicycle. She had saved all year for that bike. And after she had bought it, she gave it away. She gave it to the 53d Rifle Company, United States Marine Corps Reserve.

She wanted to help the Marine Corps Reserve "Toys for Tots" drive.

Such generosity was repeated throughout the country — repeated so often that more than 1,210,000 underprivileged children got toys for Christmas last year.

Without the Marine Corps Reserve there would be no focal point for generous citizens' willingness to help the needy. "Toys for Tots" has become one of the most respected community relations projects conducted by anyone, anywhere. The idea was conceived 12 years ago by three reserve officers.

When I think of community relations, "Toys for Tots" comes to mind. Perhaps because this program involves so much hard work on the part of reserve units, but also because it does so much good.

Community relations by Marine reservists is by no means restricted to "Toys for Tots" campaigns.

Community relations is a year-long activity of the reserve—a constant effort which brings much praise to the Marine Corps. When men wearing a Marine Corps uniform do good works in a community, the public sees only the Marine. They do not ask whether that Marine is a regular or a reserve. This is as it should be. There is only one Marine Corps.

Lest you think of community relations only in terms of "Toys for Tots" consider a sampling of other community efforts by reserve units:

• Every Marine has heard of the Devil Pups program. Most don't know that this youth program was conceived in 1954, by Marines of VTU 12-37, Los Angeles, and is still being supervised by them.

• The 1st Communications Support Battalion of the Bronx supervises instruction in repair of electronic equipment at St. Joseph's School for the Deaf. This is community service in its purest form, obviously not a recruiting gimmick.

• The 1st Service Battalion, Memphis, supervises a youth camp for local children.

• The 5th Anti-Tank Company of Pueblo supports the schoolboy traffic patrol program by presenting a white helmet liner to the outstanding patrolman each year. A small thing to adults—a prized reward to a youngster.

• In El Paso, Maj E. M. Cunard, 19th Rifle Co I&I, helps community relations, as well as his unit's recreation program through his role as president of the city's oldest softball league.

• Sometimes community relations can be accomplished far from home. In San Diego, where Marines of 6th Communications Company, Alameda, were summer training, a six-year-old girl faced open heart surgery. She needed lots of whole blood. Twenty-two Alameda reserves had the right blood type. The operation got underway. Before they returned home, the Marines left a life-size doll and a huge stuffed panda in the little girl's room.

• San Angelo, Texas, called its City Youth Fitness program a "big success" after a three-day promotion campaign by Marines of 91st Rifle Company. The Marines demonstrated strength and body development at all senior and junior high schools in the city.

• Richmond's (Va.) Symphony Orchestra depended on Marines of 1st 105mm Howitzer Battalion to supply sound effects for a rendition of Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture" which calls for cannon fire in various places.

• When Lansing, Michigan, celebrated its centennial the 50th Infantry Company was involved in the three-month observation from start to finish. Each evening during the outdoor pageant reservists staged an attack on a fortified position.

• Grim and deadly warfare was waged in New Jersey when 39th Infantry Company, Atlantic City, was called on to help stop spread of sleeping sickness caused by mosquitoes. The Marines did the job with flame throwers.

These are a few examples of Marine Corps Reserve community relations. The program varies with each reserve unit and, in most cases, is born through the imagination of individual units.

There is no better example of field initiative than the variety of community relation plans of reserve units.

In gaining public acceptance for their own reserve units, reserve Marines and I&I staffs have immeasurably served the entire Marine Corps.

USMC

Reno, Nevada.—"The Case of the Missing Toys" has been solved. Caper started when two local hombres, one riding a tricycle, the other a little red wagon, pulled up to a super market to help mom shop for vittles.

Things were fine until they left the store and found their wheels missing. Mom was upset, kiddies near tears, when a bystander reported she had seen "two men in green clothes" cart the toys away in a big truck.

Then someone noticed the Toys for Tots barrel in front of the store. And where had the wheels been parked? Next to the barrel, of course.

A quick trip to 49th Rifle Co Hq retrieved the toys from among thousands already collected.

One company officer got an extra chuckle out of the affair. He's the kiddies' father.

—The Reserve Marine

OBSERVATION POST

This department is for new, constructive ideas. They may be controversial; they must be short. Payment at regular rates on publication.

Bullets, Bayonets and Grenade Launchers

By LtCol Dean N. McDowell

CAPT HASLAM'S ARTICLE, *The Rifle is for Bullets* (GAZETTE: Sep '60), makes entertaining reading and pokes a bit of fun at the old cold steel school. I don't take so much issue with him on that as I do with his remarks on grenade launchers. However, I think he's missed the point on both counts—bayonets and grenade launchers.

I don't advocate snipers afixing bayonets or grenade launchers to their pieces. Also, I will agree that barrel whip and loss of accuracy will result over long ranges. In addition, I heartily endorse the practice of rifle grenadiers firing their weapons with the launchers attached in order to note the change of zero. In WWII, as a rifle platoon leader, I had my men do this.

To eliminate the bayonet entirely from the equipment of the individual Marine would certainly be a short-sighted act. The bayonet epitomizes the spirit of the offensive and has a psychological value far beyond its really practical killing value in combat. Also, who says we will always be fighting an enemy equipped with armored vests? However, more important, in limited war and police type actions the bayonet can be most useful. Here I am referring to short-of-war situations where Marines may be called on to break up riots, control unruly mobs, and Communist inspired trouble makers. The bayonet in the hands of disciplined troops has a salutary effect against a mob, whereas mowing the populace down with gunfire would certainly defeat the purpose of such interventions.

To abolish the rifle grenade launcher from the rifle platoon's equipment would be an even more serious error for several reasons. In offensive combat, the rifle grenade can be most useful against caves and fortified positions. It's certainly more efficient to lob a few Willy Peter rifle grenades into a cave mouth, or in the vicinity of a bunker aperture, than to lose several men crawling up to within 40 yards to heave hand grenades. On combat patrols on Guam and Okinawa in WWII, I have used these weapons to good effect when without 3.5" rocket launchers and 60mm mortar support. Now with the 60mm eliminated from the company TO, I am afraid the company commander will be more than glad to have some high angle fire weapons available.

Now let's turn to our helicopter-borne units, which may often be sorely pressed to neutralize the advantages of the enemy's armor. Here the individual Marine must be capable of coping with tanks. We can't place all our AT eggs in the 3.5" rocket launcher and 106mm recoilless rifle basket. Close air support and other AT means may not be available at the time and places needed. Rather than relying solely on a few 3.5" rocket launchers or on individual tank killer teams utilizing mines, satchel charges, Bolo and Eagle fire bombs (souped up Molotov cocktails), the rifleman must have other means. Granted the Energa rifle grenade is not the best. Yet it will disable tanks at better than hand grenade range.

Yes, the trend is toward less weight but let's start with some of the Marine's individual accoutrements, such as the bulky blanket roll and arm banding pack, rather than the tools of his trade. Till something better comes along I'll stick with the bayonet and grenade launcher. USMC

NROTC Unit
Yale Univ.

Rommel Revisited

1stLt W. W. Orrange

Reading on the career of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel leads one to conclude that the state of training he maintained and his excellent tactical agility project a figure more worthy of study by the unit commander on any level than any other leader to emerge from WWII.

Many principles exemplified by his career merit discussion but two appear particularly striking and worthy of note.

The first is the principle displayed early in Rommel's career while a platoon leader during WWI—exploitation of a reconnaissance.

His reconnaissance was usually in force to a lesser or greater degree, depending on the situation. He appeared as an animal stalking its prey and in many cases would lead his entire unit on an expedition to seek out his enemy.

Upon finding passage to the enemy rear he seldom hesitated to attack, no matter how his forces compared with those opposing him. The advantages of immediate action following a successful recon should be obvious to any young leader who has found himself with a recon team looking straight into the aggressor CP and still undetected. Usually such a discovery leads to excited radio conversations with an urgent plea to follow and attack.

The concept of pressing the attack immediately upon discovering an enemy weakness necessitates extensive employment of reconnaissance in force and leads us to the second principle stressed throughout Rommel's career—the commander must be present at the point of contact.

Morale has always been presented as the primary purpose for his presence. In modern warfare the technical acumen required of the individual and the critical results which may arise from the slightest error remove, to an extent, considerations for the psychological welfare of the soldier. It will be necessary to depend on his maturity, train-

A Foward Look at the Forward Observer

By SSgt James H. Davis

WITHIN THE MARINE INFANTRY BATTALION there are, either organic or attached, a minimum of 30 to 50 Marines who work as forward observers or spotters for supporting arms. They are the eyes and ears of a very capable and complex weapon.

How much does the man who calls for the fire have to know about the weapon in order to carry out his mission? He must, of course, know the weapon's capabilities and limitations. Basically, all observers or spotters have common skills that must be mastered—map reading, terrain appreciation, employment of supporting arms, communications, etc. Since this is true, why not have one supporting arms spotting team to do the job of calling, adjusting and planning the fires of all supporting arms? Impossible? Perhaps not! Here is a proposed solution. Have one such team attached to each rifle company in the assault. This team of six men could take over the job of supporting arms on the company level, and handle all supporting fires within that company's zone of action. Thus it could replace the artillery FO, the Naval gunfire FO, the mortar team and any others that might be attached.

The factor that would make such a team workable is the Fire Support Coordination Center. The support problem would run something like this:

The spotter or company commander has a target. Its location and description are sent to the SAC at the FSCC and the coordinator (after consultation, if necessary, with representatives of each supporting arm present), decides which weapon is best suited for this target. That arm's representative then takes over, sends the mission directly to his fire element, and informs the FO of the weapon to be used. The FO then need only adjust the weapon on target in the usual manner.

It might at first appear that this would be time consuming, but in actual practice it would only be a matter of seconds before the weapon was chosen and the mission on its way. In almost every instance overall speed would be

(Continued on next page)

Rommel, Cont'd

ing, and confidence in the ability and good judgement of his leaders.

Success, derived from the application of good leadership in view of the individual fighting man, has traditionally and logically been the prime source of high morale.

We cannot afford to sacrifice professional acumen for emotional reasons in the light of impending disaster brought on by the availability of nuclear weapons. The need for the commander's presence at the point of contact is to eliminate any lag between the receipt of intelligence and its exploitation.

There can be no question of "feeling out" the enemy on the nuclear battlefield when, in a split second, a large unit can be wiped out by a thrust launched on the basis of a good guess.

While weapons and methods of detection have improved greatly, there has been no proportionate improvement in the reliability of electronic communications on the small unit level. Most unit leaders will agree that the weakest link in all new concepts is in the field of communications. This, coupled with the necessity to strike quickly and avoid total destruction, points to immediate, personal evaluation at the point of contact.

H&HS-27, MWSG-27, 2dMAW
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

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OBSERVATION POST CONTINUED

Take a Tactical Walk

By Capt John W. Andrews

REGARDLESS OF YOUR MOS YOU HAVE a vital interest in the execution of policies spelled out in MCO 1510.2B, which covers the training of Marines in general military subjects. Whether you're a commander responsible for the proficiency of members of your command, an instructor, or a Marine interested in passing your GMST, you are concerned with the effectiveness of your training program.

Training in general military subjects is a particular problem in non-FMF units. This is especially true for Marines on independent duty, in small detachments, and in headquarters or staff sections of one kind or another. Such groups often have a wide range of ranks and occupational fields. The problem is to conduct training necessary and profitable to each rank without boring the SNCO's and at the same time without going over the heads of the troops and the junior NCO's.

The usual solution to the problem is to hold a few hours of classroom work each week and let it go at that. Some instruction in the classroom is necessary. Beyond a certain point, however, it becomes less and less effective. Men learn by doing. In order to actually practice the application phase in many general military subjects it is essential that training be conducted in the field.

One successful method involves periods in the field of three days and two nights each, held quarterly or semi-annually as local conditions permit. The training should be conducted in the roughest, most desolate terrain available. Three days in such an area are worth more than three weeks in a classroom readily accessible to ringing telephones, "urgent" administrative tasks, gedunk machines, demanding families, and television sets. These periods of field training take on the characteristics of extended tactical walks. The groups are small, allowing maximum participation. Practical application and discussion are the methods of instruction.

The variety of subjects that can be effectively covered is endless—map reading and use of the compass, terrain appreciation, offensive and defensive tactics, scouting and patrolling, night combat instruction, use of field expedients, cold weather training, etc.

I am not optimistic enough to believe that such infrequent outings will correct all physical conditioning problems. It is to be hoped, however, that the Marines involved will become more aware of their deficiencies in that department and will be more inclined to take corrective measures on their own.

Select an area that is best suited for the type instruction you want to present. Make both a map and physical reconnaissance of the route your group will follow. Make subject assignments fit the terrain where each class is held. The class should be pushed hard enough so that each man becomes aware of the factors of time and space, but not to the point of exhaustion. This would defeat the purpose. Each Marine should be encouraged to contribute to each period of discussion. This may be achieved by presenting all instruction as problems and inviting solutions.

Administrative problems arise in attempting such excursions but they can usually be overcome. The first objection is usually "when can we find the time from regular duties?" It's amazing how the routine work somehow gets done even if three working days are taken out of each quarter. Another problem: "where do we find suitable terrain?" Even for those of us far from a military reservation there is usually a national or state park or forest close enough to be used. For rugged terrain, these usually beat military reservations all hollow. You'll find the park and forest authorities extremely helpful, too.

How about equipment and transportation to the training area? You can usually borrow what you need from another Marine unit, the Army, or the National Guard.

In addition to the knowledge gained, training such as I've described has the effect of a shot-in-the-arm for the Marines taking part. They leave their typewriters and filing cabinets for a few days and reacquaint themselves with the problems—and pleasures—of the Marine who walks and carries a rifle.

USMC

61st Rifle Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Forward Observer, Cont'd

increased, due to the shortness of the transmission from the FO and the speed and reliability of the use of radio relay from the FSCC to the firing element.

The nucleus for such spotting teams is now in being in the Shore Fire Control parties located within the close support battalions. These teams, with a small increase in personnel and broadened training, could easily do the job. They should, of course, be retained as organic to the close support battalion and attached to the infantry units as needed.

The advantages of having one such team to handle supporting arms would be ten-fold. First it would put a professional spotting officer on the rifle company level—not the usual here today, back in the battery tomorrow. This alone would take a big load off the company commander in that he would then have a qualified man to consult with on supporting fires. It would also greatly reduce the number of men needed to do the job. The communications equipment needed would be drastically reduced in type and size, for now it would be necessary for one team only to communicate as far as the FSCC.

The one team for fire support would also give fire coordination and control on the battalion and higher levels a shot in the arm, particularly in the ship-to-shore movement where it is so badly needed. During this phase units ashore are almost solely dependent upon air and NGF for fire support. The FSCC's of battalion and higher units are established afloat, so the same procedure would apply—from the spotter ashore to the FSCC afloat. Thus all friendly fire would be coordinated and controlled. Anyone who has worked around the FSCC afloat or ashore knows that confusion and errors result from poor coordination, mainly due to lack of communication with spotters ashore. With the one team set-up they would have complete control at all times because all fires would be initiated through the FSCC. Comments anyone?

USMC

Marine Corps Recruiting
Savannah, Ga.

Psychwar-A Neglected Weapon

By 2dLt Charles H. Fleming

APPARENTLY OUR KNOWLEDGE OF OUR potential enemies is fairly complete. Also, the Marine Corps is doing everything possible to come up with new weapons, equipment, training, TO's and the like to best combat these enemies in any type of situation.

Despite all this modernization and preparation, however, we are neglecting one of our potentially most powerful supporting arms—tactical psychological warfare.

We are aware of our enemies' knowledge and skill in the use of this weapon. We know they have employed it in the past and will likely do so in the future. We know they have in this field highly trained personnel attached to most combat units. We know their staffs are indoctrinated in the use of this weapon. We are aware of the effectiveness of enemy psychwar in areas where we may someday be required to fight. We are aware of the possibility of Marine Corps units being employed as part of UN forces in areas of the world where we may not be highly welcome. We are aware of the necessity of combatting the effectiveness of enemy propaganda and psychwar on ourselves, our allies, and the civilians in our area of operations.

Knowing these things, we should be making preparations to combat the effectiveness of enemy psychwar, and to provide a psychwar supporting arms organization for the use of our own troop commanders.

Psychological warfare teams could be readily organized on a Force level and attached to division and brigade size units in anticipation of forthcoming operations. The psychwar teams would work closely with the G-2/S-2 and G-3/S-3 sections.

Starting from scratch, a psychwar team would necessarily have to consist of quite a few people with a variety of occupational specialties. You would have to have people familiar with the enemy, his socio-psychological background, and his language, as well as that of the civilian population. You would require military personnel familiar with military weapons, missions, operations, and capabilities. You would need intelligence experts to keep you informed of the enemy situation. You would need people adept in journalism, printing, and art work. You would need communicators and communications equipment. You would require aviation personnel and aircraft.

Within the division or brigade, you already have the sources of intelligence and methods of intelligence reporting. You have current and continuous information concerning troop movements and operations. You have communicators and equipment available. In the ISO section, you have the journalists, photographers, and reproduction equipment. You have aviation personnel and aircraft. You have access to information obtained from prisoners. You have, most of all, close and direct contact with the troop units and commanders you are supporting.

In short, outside of a few more specialized personnel and items of equipment, we already have the organization for an effective psychological warfare team. All we need now is a little awareness of the problems facing us and a little motivation to provide means and plans to solve these problems. USMC

HqBn, IstMarDiv
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

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blended and roasted especially for hotels and restaurants
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the largest selling hotel and restaurant brand

THE SCHOOL SOLUTION

(Answers to questions on page 8)

Note: References designated as TIP (Tentative Instructional Precis), SM (Supplementary Material), and MCS—(Marine Corps Schools Publication) are manuals written by the staff of Marine Corps Educational Center as texts for MCEC schools.

1 (a) Reference: MCS 3-33, paragraph 38a. Answer (b) is always carried out by echelons higher than the company. Answer (c) is the duty of reconnaissance patrols, air observation, and intelligence. Answer (d) is the responsibility of armor commanders. Answer (a) correctly defines the function of the security forces.

2 (c) Reference: TIP (ARM)2, Section 2. The artillery regiment is composed of a headquarters battery, three close support artillery battalions, and one intermediate support artillery battalion. One of the close support battalions is equipped with 24 4.2-inch mortars; each of the other two is equipped with 24 105mm howitzers. These 105mm howitzer battalions each carry eight 4.2-inch mortars as alternate equipment giving them the capability to provide a 4.2-inch mortar battery for movement by helicopter, when required. The intermediate support battalion is equipped with 24 105mm howitzers.

3 (b) Reference: TIP (ARM)2, Section 8. An artillery barrage is a prearranged barrier of fire to protect friendly troops and installations by impeding enemy movement across defensive lines. Its normal ground use is in the establishment of close-in defensive fires which include coordinated employment of the other supporting arms, minefields, obstacles, infantry mortar barrages, and final protective line fires of machine guns.

4 (e) Reference: TIP (ARM)2, 1959, Section 4. "Attached" is not a tactical mission that can be assigned an artillery unit. It is a condition that is established whenever distances involved under a dispersed situation preclude positive and effective control by the parent artillery unit commander. Consequently, when reliable electronic communications cannot be maintained between headquarters, and when mutually supporting fires cannot be achieved, conditions are present for attachment of artillery units to appropriate infantry units. Attachment for water-borne landings is not usually required.

5 (b) Reference: TIP (ARM)2, paragraph 38a. In a landing force, when the ground element is comprised of a single reinforced Marine division, the required force artillery units are normally attached to the division and further attached to the artillery regiment.

6 (d) Reference: Provisional T/O 1106. Two naval gunfire shore fire control parties and one regimental naval gunfire liaison team are organic to each close support artillery battalion.

7 (b) Reference: LFM 00 (Tentative, paragraph 1622a (1) During the ship-to-shore movement the amphibious task force commander controls helicopter operations through the tactical air control center. The control of the helicopter ship-to-shore movement is further decentralized to the helicopter direction center, a subordinate control agency of the tactical air control center.

8 (a) Reference: MCS 3-79, paragraph 7b. The division air officer is the commander's special staff officer and is charged with advising the commander as to the tactical air requirements. The close air requirements are developed by the infantry unit commanders. He does not prepare the air support annex of the supporting air unit operation plan, nor the air defense annex of the base defense plan.

9 (c) Reference: FM 27-10, paragraph 65. A levée en masse is defined as follows: "Inhabitants of a nonoccupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, and who carry arms openly and who respect the customs and laws of war. Those who form the levée en masse receive all the benefits of prisoners of war if they are captured."

10 (a) Reference: NAVMC 2500, paragraph 18. Although the claims service is not a civil affairs/military government responsibility, every effort should be made to help get United States debts to the inhabitants paid as quickly as possible.

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War Games: Key to Doctrine?

First game of the new landing Force War Game Program set up by MCO 3340.2 is in its third week of play at MCLFDC, Quantico.

The game: Anti-tank capabilities of the FMF—how good are they? Where are the weak spots?

Finding out is the full time job of a handful of planners, 10 officers, four SNCOs, working in the basement of Barrett Hall. Their playing field (see cut) is a terrain model of a Middle East country.

The War Games Group is divided into three sections: planning, control, playing. Teams, Red and Blue, are playing a manual, two-sided game. Rules are rigid. In this first contest only "on hand" weapons, conventional tactics are allowed. Later projects will reflect mid-range planning and beyond.

This game, like the ones to follow, is designed to be analytical—as opposed to instructional—and to further development efforts.

War games simulate combat. Field maneuvers and landing exercises are types of war games. All types must be umpired. War gaming at Barrett Hall, however, offers a particular advantage: It removes human frailties, injects cold, hard mathematical probabilities into the game. It provides a better system of umpiring; decisions are based on scientific calculations, the slide rule technique rather than one Marine's limited or vast knowledge in assessing a situation.

Analytical war gaming is objective in nature. Planners know "you can't win 'em all," but the final result, good or bad, can be put into use. Some examples:

- Applied to developing new weapons, tactics, T/Os.
- Complement troop tests, Navy amphibious war gaming which involves embarkation, getting Marines and gear close to the beach.
- Pinpoint weak spots in training exercises or contingency plans. Projects are assigned by Coordinator, MCLFD Activities, or higher authority. Command level will be that of the landing force, or lower, as required by scope of a particular game.

Here is the basic mission of the Marine Corps' first Landing Force War Game Group:

". . . under the direction of Director, MCLFDC, and in coordination with other activities of that Center and Marine Corps Schools, and Navy amphibious war gaming activities . . . shall develop objective methodology for war gaming landing force operations, conduct war games of Marine Corps operations with particular emphasis on the landing force aspects of amphibious operations, and maintain an office of record for Marine Corps experience in war gaming."

Though this is the Marine Corps' first crack at it, war gaming is not new. It was introduced to US military during the Civil War. Japan used this type of tabletop plotting in WWII.

One game, played at their Naval War

(Continued on next page)

War Game Group—MCLFDC

Headquarters and Planning Section

Head—Col R. B. Wilde
Planning Officer—Maj J. B. Phillips

Control Section

Chief Controller—
Col G. W. E. Daughtry
Asst Controller—
LtCol W. R. Nowadnick
Asst Controller—
Maj Paul Kessler
Operations Chief—
GySgt J. J. McClaire
Recorder—
GySgt T. M. Robinson

Blue Team

CO—LtCol A. J. Castagna
Player—Maj T. J. Horgan, Jr.
Player—Maj J. R. Dickson
Recorder—GySgt R. C. Joyner

Red Team (Aggressor)

CO—LtCol W. E. Brandon
Player—Maj F. A. Green
Recorder—SSgt R. Fitzgerald

War Games, Cont'd

College, Toko, early in the war, embraced the capture of Midway, Western Aleutians, New Caledonia. Only Midway was actually attacked. What went wrong?

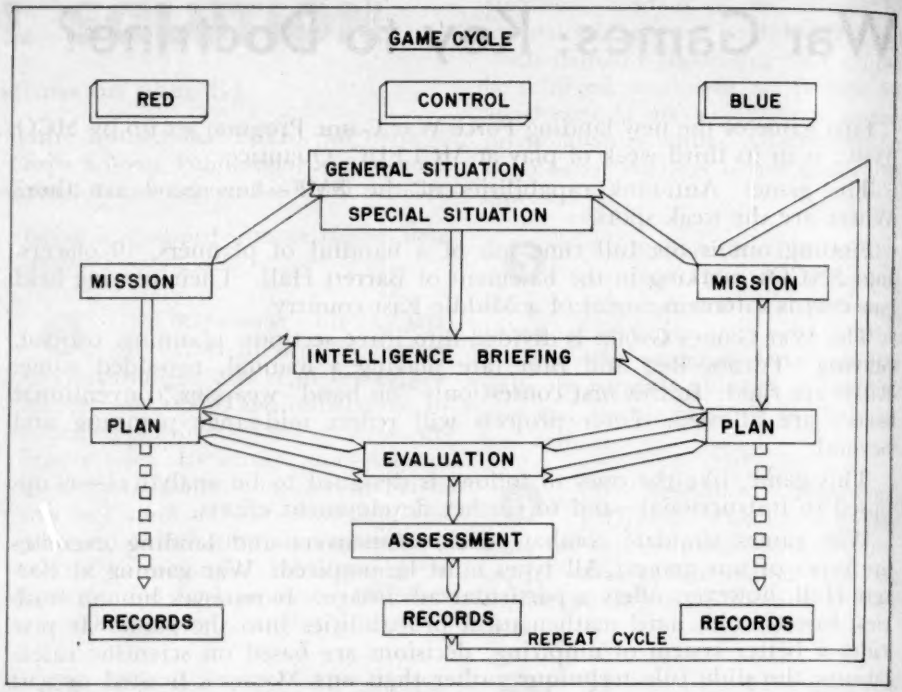
The game was "fixed."

A situation developed in which the task force underwent a bombing attack by land-based planes while its own planes were off attacking Midway. An umpire—using the mathematical approach—tossed dice to determine bomb results, ruled nine hits, two carriers put out of action.

"Not so," over-ruled a fleet admiral. "I won't lose those carriers."

They were put back into play, used in war gaming New Caledonia and Fiji.

The record shows two Japanese carriers were sunk at Midway, two severely damaged. And, of course, the planned invasion of New Caledonia and Fiji never came off.



Modern War Gaming: State of the Art

By Col E. S. Maloney

WAR GAMES HAVE A HISTORY that goes back many years, even centuries. Any consideration of their evolution must start with the early forms of the present-day game of chess. Chess has all the basic elements of war gaming: two opposing forces, an area in which they can maneuver, human players to evaluate situations and develop strategies, decisions to be made and executed, plus a set of rules which hold the game together and permit the outcome to be determined. The game gradually moved from a simple checkerboard playing area onto maps of real terrain. The formal pieces were slowly changed into symbols representing actual troop units. A number of war games now conducted by the military services may appear "traditional" on the surface. Nevertheless, the playing techniques of modern games are quite different. Most games are now played for purposes not thought of ten to twenty years ago.

War gaming is used today for various purposes. This article will consider these modern games and their place in the military profession. War games are playing an ever-increasing part in the shaping of military policies and programs. Gaming is used to compare new weapons and organizations. This technique is used in considering changes in tactics and techniques, and to determine the size of forces required for varying missions. An appreciation of the capabilities and limitations of war gaming is becoming increasingly important to Marines.

Indoor Games

The term "war game" in its broad sense is applicable to any military operation conducted in an artificial environment. This would, of course, include field maneuvers, landing exercises and CPX's, familiar to all Marines. However, the following discussion will be limited to those games which are played indoors on maps or terrain models using symbols or markers to represent troop units and weapons. In recent years war games have been developed in which the actions and reactions of battle are expressed as complex mathematical functions. These games are played entirely on large electronic computers. This latest type is also included in the limited definition of war game.

Modern war games are played for two distinct purposes. These may be termed instructional and analytical. These two applications are mutually incompatible and attempts should not be made to use one game for both purposes. The instructional game stresses the application of accepted principles to various military situations. The goal is to increase the knowledge and abilities of the student. On the other hand, analytical games are played to investigate a military problem, to determine the critical factors and effects. There is no direct aim here of increasing the players' talents.

The training of military leaders was the original purpose of war games and it remains a useful application today. However, recent advances in the techniques of war gaming have not been as great in this field as in the analytical application. Today the greater effort by far is being made in the conduct of war games for investigative purposes. These analytical war games

In a survey made last year members of the Landing Force War Games Panel noted a general lack of knowledge by Marines of modern, analytical war gaming. Col Maloney was a member of that panel. He wrote this article to acquaint Marines with war gaming at the time the program was being planned. It is published now simultaneously with the start of the Landing Force War Game Program.

can be played to probe into current plans for either training exercises or possible wartime operations. Such war gaming helps to reveal any deficiencies in the operational plans and their basic assumptions.

War games play a valuable, irreplaceable part in the analysis and evaluation of future possibilities. This is the study of things and ideas which do not now exist, and therefore, cannot be tried out in full scale. The potentialities here are limited only by the war gamer's abilities to translate the concepts into realistic games, applying factors and probabilities in such a manner that the results will have value and acceptance as indicators of what might actually occur later when the idea is tried out "in the flesh."

Provides the Clues

War gaming may be applied to the evaluation of new concepts and organizations. It may be used to analyze the effects of new weapons and materiel. Gaming is especially valuable for its ability to provide an insight into the sensitive factors in any problem. Frequently it is not known in advance whether a certain degree of change in some organization or item of equipment will make a small or large effect in the overall outcome. An analytical war game, or series of games, may well provide the needed clue to a decision as to whether or not a change would be profitable in terms of its costs.

"Free or Rigid"

A major means of classifying war games is whether they are "free" or "rigid." Closely coupled with these terms are descriptions of the attitude and approach of the control personnel as "subjective" or "objective." Although it is quite easy to define and explain free and rigid games, in actual practice the distinction is not so sharp and clear. The basis for classification is the degree by which the outcome of military events is determined by the use of a set of fixed rules and the application of random numbers to probability tables.

In a "free" game, the minimum use is made of such rules and probabilities. A greater reliance is placed upon the opinion and judgment of the chief controller. This officer calls upon his professional knowledge and experience to evaluate the military situation and render a decision. This is termed a subjective approach.

On the other hand, in a "rigid" war game the detection of one military force by another, the effects of weapon usage, the outcome of tactical engagements, and similar actions and reactions, are determined by the control personnel in accordance with a previously prepared set of rules. These rules have been established from consideration of accepted planning factors, analysis of operational data from past wars and exercises, and the application of judgment or weighting factors in those cases for which direct data are not available. These rules are generally expressed as tables of probabilities, the percentage of likelihood that a certain event will have a prescribed outcome under specified conditions. Thus, for example, a table of factors would be prepared for the probability that a reconnaissance aircraft would detect an artillery battery position under varying weather conditions.

Like Shooting Craps

During the play of a rigid game, these rules are applied "objectively," without personal opinion, and the effect or outcome is entered into the game as determined by the use of random numbers. These numbers are chosen purely by chance, without reference to numbers previously selected or to be chosen in the future. Random numbers may be obtained from a throw of a pair of dice, reference to a tabular listing of numbers, or by the use of a small electronic device designed for the random generation of one, two or three digit numbers. If the rules state that the reconnaissance aircraft in the previous situation had a .30 probability of detecting the artillery battery and the random number selected is between 1 and 30, then the position is ruled as detected. If the random number comes up between 31 and 100, the decision would be that the battery is not detected. A few results achieved through the use of probabilities and random numbers may seem odd and unrealistic. It is important to remember that if the rules are valid, the outcome over many applications will be more logical than would have been obtained with subjective opinions.

It should be noted that the "free" game is not free of all restraints. In this, as well as the rigid game, there will be restraining rules as to the rate of movement of troops and vehicles, the time delays to be inserted for the preparation and dissemination of plans, and the time required for specific functions such as deployment. The free game progresses faster than its rigid counterpart but is more subject to criticism as not having as sound a basis, free from all bias and personal opinions.

Speed of Play

For many years war games have been played annually on maps or maneuver boards with human players estimating the situation, making the decisions, executing the moves, assessing the outcome and recording the results. The game is played in discrete time intervals, usually periods of 30 minutes or an hour, with damage assessments and intelligence information being fed back from the control section to the player teams to start a new cycle of estimation and decision making. The efforts of the players and the control groups may be without machine help. But the current trend is toward increasing use of the available electronic equipment to reduce the burden of detail and increase the speed of play.

Human Decisions

Small electronic computers are being studied for use in such detailed sub-tasks as damage assessment or for record keeping on the status of forces and weapons. This use of machines, however, does not remove the game from the category of being manually played as the decisions are still made by the human players.

An analytical war game which is to be played entirely on an electronic computer is a horse of a different color. In this case the many and varied factors of the game are analyzed by highly trained and skilled scientific personnel, either military or civilian, and put into mathematical terms that the computer can use. Factors such as forces, rates of

(Continued on next page)

movement, visibilities and detection probabilities, weapon firing rates, hit probabilities and destructive effects, and many, many more must all be considered and evaluated. Not only must complex factors be considered, but also their interactions each with the others. This is a long task, and one which must be done with extreme care for valid results. After this preparatory work, which may take a considerable number of months, the computer program is fed into the machine and the game is played in a matter of minutes or hours as compared to days or weeks, or even months, for the play of a manual game. Note also, that once the game has started, the play is in the hands of the computer, no human decisions are made at intermediate points. Both analog and digital computers are used with war games, but the latter is favored because of its greater flexibility.

The output of a computer-played game consits of a large mass of data which must be analyzed at some length to determine the militarily significant factors. This is another long and tedious task. The pay-off for this great effort lies in the fast playing time of the game once it has been set up. This fact permits the game to be played a number of times in order that a statistically acceptable distribution of results may be obtained. Such reruns are also valuable as they may be made with varying factors to determine the effect of each on the outcome of the game.

Size of Force

War games may be played with military forces of any size, from company or smaller size up to a corps or larger. The terms "tactical," "theater" and "strategic" are often applied to war games to indicate their scope. The level of detail to be played will, of course, be determined by the size of the forces involved. As more details are included, the play of the game slows down sharply. Experience has shown that an optimum level appears to be the representation of the senior command level on each side plus the next two subordinate echelons of command. Thus a division-size force would be physically displayed only down to the battalions, with some exceptions in the case of specialized and technical units. Below the command level shown by symbols or markers, the dispositions and actions of smaller units are assumed to be in accordance with doctrine and SOP's. There is an interesting possibility in the use of a family of related war games employing forces of different sizes. The results and experiences of each game are thus available as input data for the others.

Tactical Decisions

War gaming has many advantages which combine to make it an important part of the art and science of military operations. The cost of conducting a war game of the two-sided map maneuver type is but a very small portion of that of carrying out a full scale field exercise or even a CPX. This reduced cost permits many more games than otherwise would be possible. This allows more training situations to be presented to students. War games can provide valuable training for officers not on duty with troops. The games provide practice in tactical decision making.

In the field of operational analysis, the use of war games permits a greater effort to be made than if expensive actual operations had to be conducted to determine results. War gaming is a low-cost means of evaluating the validity of assumptions and determining the sensitive factors in a military plan or concept. It can afford a critical insight into the nature of a problem and its vital areas. Such insight gained from evaluation can be of considerable use to those responsible for new doctrine and for the development of new equipment. The indications gained from the submission of a concept to analysis by war gaming can form the basis for the later conduct for field tests.

As in the case with nearly everything worthwhile, war gaming has its disadvantages and limitations. In comparison with other means of instruction, war games suffer from the handicap that only a limited number of students can participate as players, while a disproportionately large number of staff officers are required to man the control group.

The two-sided, rigid, manually played analytical war game is a slow process if it is played with usual amount of detail. From several hours to several days may be required to play a single half-hour or hour interval of battle. To this must be added several weeks to prepare the game and a comparable period for the post-game analysis and report preparations. This length of time generally limits any re-running of a game for the purpose of building up statistical data.

The actual play of a war game on a modern electronic computer takes only minutes or hours. However, the pre-game and post-game efforts required are so lengthy as to make this type of game also a long process. Even more important is the fact that, at the present time, electronic computers have a fundamental limitation in their application to the gaming of ground operations. This is the problem of adequately representing the physical and military characteristics of terrain. The mathematical expression of such factors as cover and concealment, visibility, and trafficability for each distinct terrain section has been attempted but requires such a tremendous amount of detail as to absorb, or exceed, the entire capacity of the computer. There is at this time no proven and fully accepted method of inserting terrain factors in a computer-played war game.

Findings Not Absolute

The basic fact to remember in the consideration of any war game is that it cannot provide absolute answers to a military problem. There are always the many intangibles of actual war which cannot be anticipated or fully simulated. Assumptions may overcome some of these, and varying probability factors may be used to deal with others, but in all cases the results must be qualified. In any event, the game can be only as good as its input data and its operating rules. However, if war games are designed on a firm foundation and are conducted realistically, they can validly indicate the probable outcome of military operations. Such indications cannot be achieved economically in any other way.

USMC

General Officers

LtGen Samuel L. Howard (ret) died 12 October at U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md. Gen Howard, who was 69, was awarded the Navy Cross for heroism when he commanded the 4th Marine Regiment on Corregidor. They defended the island fortress from the attack on Pearl Harbor until it fell in May, 1942. Gen Howard came home in September, 1945, after three years and four months in Japanese prison camps. At the time of his retirement in May, 1953, after a 38-year military career, he was Inspector General of the Marine Corps. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Transfers

Dawson, M. L. 9903
Fr Seoul Korea WDNov
To MCAS El Toro

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Bowser, A. L., Asst C/S G-1, HQMC
Fields, L. J., CG ForTrps FMFPac and MCB 29Palms
Wade, S. S., Asst C/S G-3, HQMC

Colonels

Transfers

Dobson, C. E. 9907
Fr HQMC WDNov
To 1stMAW
Kunz, C. M. 9907
Fr Ofc CNO OP55 WDNov
To 1stMAW

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Spurlock, R. T. Sep

Retired

Welch, C. H. 9907
BuWeps 30Sep

Deaths

Crockett, R. H. 9906
HQMC 29Sep

Deaths, Retired

Racicot, A.
Oakland Calif 25Sep

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Johnston, P. T., CO MAG-26, MCAF New River
Quilici, C. F., Asst C/S G-4 MCRD SDiego
Stillwell, R. R., Sup Off, MCRD SDiego
Watkins, J. M., CO 3dFSR, 3dMar Div

Lieutenant Colonels

Transfers

Bartram, V. L. 3002
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To HQMC
Babashanian, J. G. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Cook, H. E. 7302
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To HQMC
Davis, C. H. 7333
Fr 3dMarDiv WDOct
To HQMC
Dyer, P. G. 7335
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCAS Kaneohe
Farrell, G. E. 7333
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMAW
Fulton, C. E. 0702
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To ForTrps FMFPac
Green, W. A. 7335
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To HQMC
Harmon, L. G. 1302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To FMFLant
Harper, J. A. 1302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Hilliard, R. C. 0802
Fr LFTUPac WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Huff, H. P. 7304
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To HQMC
James, A. E. 7332
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To FMFLant
Mehaffey, H. N. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDOct
To HQMC
Ober, M. S. 7335
Fr MCAS Beaufort WDOct
To 3dMAW
Olson, H. C. 3002
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCSC Albany
Pierce, H. E. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 1stMarDiv
Remington, R. M. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCAS CherPt
Schnettler, E. L. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCAS CherPt
Smith, R. B. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To FMFLant
Sohn, B. F. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To PhibGru One
Swartley, J. N. 7335
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
Vance, J. C. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To FMFLant
Voss, W. G. 7335
Fr 3dMAW WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Wilson, J. E. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCS Quant

Permanent Promotions, Reserve

Adams, E. W. Sep
Allen, R. J. Sep
Anderson, R. H. Sep
Anderson, R. W. Sep
Baldwin, L. W. Sep
Bantley, G. H. Sep
Beehner, K. A. Sep
Bell, J. H. Sep
Bennett, A. E. Sep
Bernardini, F. K. Sep
Bonelli, J. G. Sep
Brougher, W. A. Sep
Browers, C. E. Sep
Carnegie, J. L. Sep
Carr, C. G. Sep
Casey, L. Sep
Causey, J. C. Sep
Coburn, A. P. Sep
Coontz, E. C. Sep
Davis, C. B. Sep
Donlin, J. L. Sep
Doyle, M. B. Sep
Drescher, C. J. Sep
Edwards, A. H. Sep
Edwards, R. E. Sep
Embry, D. T. Sep
Fleming, J. V. Sep
Garber, O. L. Sep
Gass, J. P. Sep
Haas, F. J. Sep
Hamlin, R. A. Sep
Harlin, B. W. Sep
Hayden, N. E. Sep
Heater, J. B. Sep
Helton, G. D. Sep
High, J. H. Sep
Hobbs, R. L. Sep
Irby, P. E. Sep
Johnson, J. B. Sep
Kash, R. W. Sep
Key, J. W. Sep
Kirincich, R. S. Sep
Krinbring, J. A. Sep
Ladd, D. Sep
Lagarde, B. L. Sep
Landwehr, R. W. Sep
Leonard, R. P. Sep
Leslie, A. G. Sep
Liu, E. Y. Sep
Mallon, J. R. Sep
Maxwell, R. C. Sep
McHaffie, W. M. Sep
McQueen, W. H. Sep
Minnier, H. C. Sep
Moore, I. E. Sep
Morehouse, C. P. Sep
Newton, E. D. Sep
Parke, H. M. Sep
Perkinson, T. G. Sep
Poe, G. H. Sep
Ragan, J. B. Sep
Rhea, K. F. Sep
Richard, A. J. Sep
Scott, L. L. Sep
Sengewald, R. H. Sep
Singletary, E. L. Sep
Sloan, E. H. Sep
Sorenson, B. B. Sep
Sparkman, A. J. Sep
Stafford, R. H. Sep
Stankus, J. S. Sep
Stewart, R. Sep
Stoffer, A. E. Sep
Talbert, C. J. Sep
Taylor, G. R. Sep
Thomas, G. B. Sep
Thompson, G. W. Sep
Thorson, V. R. Sep
Trott, P. W. Sep
Upton, W. B. Sep
Walters, R. L. Sep
Weber, L. R. Sep
Williams, M. L. Sep
Wilson, J. M. Sep
Young, D. Sep

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Storer, T. M. Sep

Retired

Clements, E. M. 3015
MCSC Albany 30Sep
Feehan, H. A. 0802
1st MarDiv 31Oct
Stratton, R. Y. 3002
1stMarDiv 31Oct

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Barr, H. R., CO MAG-16, 1stMAW
Hay, H., CO HMS-14, 2dMAW
Myking, B. G., CO VMR-252, 2d MAW
Turner, W. W., ExO H&HS-27, 2d MAW
Voyles, A. J., CO VMR-353, 2dMAW
Wallace, H., CO MS&M Bn, FSR, MCB CamPen

Majors

Transfers

Bailey, J. F. 3010
Fr MCB CamLej WDNov
To NAG Korea
Blass, L. F. 6402
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Coltrane, J. R. 7304
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To NAS Pncla
Crooks, W. N. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To FMFPac
Dayson, P. J. 7332
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Elder, T. G. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To Univ Omaha
Hall, W. L. 7335
Fr 1stMarBrig WDOct
To NAS NOrlns
Johnson, C. J. 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
King, R. 7307
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCAS CherPt
Kirk, W. C. 3002
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCSC Albany
Martin, R. L. 6602
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
Mitchell, D. C. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Padach, J. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCS Quant
Ronald, R. C. 2502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMAW
Roser, H. E. 7304
Fr 2dMAW WDNov
To 1stMAW
Shuford, R. L. 1803
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To ForTrps FMFLant
Stevens, T. J. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMAW
Wesley, R. C. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
Winter, C. G. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Wright, E. B. 0185
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCB CamPen

Permanent Promotions

Affleck, W. R. Sep
Anderson, E. D. Sep
Arneson, C. A. Sep
Bailey, J. F. Sep
Bailey, A. S. Sep
Baker, A. S. Sep
Barber, S. C. Sep
Beer, J. W. Sep
Biancheri, H. A. Sep
Blass, L. F. Sep
Blue, M. M. Sep
Brigham, G. A. Sep
Cail, R. D. Sep
Carter, J. L. Sep
Caudle, F. E. Sep
Collier J. W. Sep
Craig, J. Sep
Creel, W. B. Sep
Crompton, W. W. Sep
Crow, H. C. Sep
David, M. A. Sep
Dayson, P. J. Sep
Eldracher, F. A. Sep
Emswiler, R. H. Sep
Evans, D. R. Sep
Ezell, D. D. Sep
Farmer, C. V. Sep
Finch, F. E. Sep
Gibson, G. A. Sep
Glenn, J. Sep
Graf, D. P. Sep
Graybeal, D. W. Sep
Hamilton, J. L. Sep
Harrison, J. B. Sep
Hess, T. D. Sep
Hill, W. L. Sep
Hinson, W. J. Sep
Hixson, W. W. Sep
Hoover, G. M. Sep
Horgan, T. J. Sep
Judd, A. F. Sep
Kane, E. S. Sep
Keller, G. H. Sep
Kerr, M. H. Sep
Koehnlein, W. F. Sep
La Fond, P. D. Sep
Lanagan, W. H. Sep
Landrum, J. Sep
Lewis, R. Sep
Lewis, L. G. Sep
Livingston, C. R. Sep
Luther, R. E. Sep
Maloney, J. H. Sep
Mample, R. H. Sep
Mangum, M. E. Sep
Matthews, L. B. Sep
McGuire, D. Sep
Mendenhall, H. E. Sep
Mildner, T. J. Sep
Millette, E. Sep
Misura, E. M. Sep
Mixson, W. J. Sep
Mullane, R. W. Sep
O'Callaghan, T. P. Sep
Odenthall, J. T. Sep
Olson, E. R. Sep
Oltmer, L. J. Sep
Opeka, F. C. Sep
Peterson, R. F. Sep
Poage, J. V. Sep
Pomeroy, W. D. Sep
Pyles, H. E. Sep
Rainer, M. A. Sep
Rapp, J. A. Sep
Roberts, H. G. Sep
Robinson, H. G. Sep
Robinson, G. Sep
Sammartino, A. J. Sep
Sartor, L. J. Sep
Schick, E. S. Sep
Schwenk, A. G. Sep
Smith, B. E. Sep
Smith, G. E. Sep
Smith, L. R. Sep
Snell, A. W. Sep
Spielman, H. E. Sep
Stivers, F. P. Sep
Stoneman, R. H. Sep
Stoyanow, V. Sep
Taub, S. Sep
Taylor, R. W. Sep
Theros, J. G. Sep
Varley, W. J. Sep
Vickers, E. K. Sep
Volkert, M. D. Sep
Von Der Heyde, H. A. Sep
Watterson, D. E. Sep
Wilder, C. S. Sep
Williams, J. F. Sep
Wilson, J. B. Sep
Woodbury, G. B. Sep
Wydner, C. E. Sep
Zeugner, R. Sep
Zielinski, E. L. Sep

Permanent Promotions, Reserve

Ables, R. J. Sep
Anderson, J. O. Sep

Armstrong, J. B.
Baker, C. B.
Bays, J. W.
Beames, B. D.
Bechtold, C. H.
Behrens, J. A.
Bell, T. E.
Bennett, S. J.
Blackburn, S. W.
Block, H. A.
Bock, E. J.
Breitzke, K. A.
Brevard, L. D.
Brooks, J.
Browne, J. M.
Brown, R. W.
Brown, F. T.
Bubeck, A. E.
Burgans, C. H.
Burns, W. R.
Burns, S. M. D.
Busch, G. E.
Cain, J. A.
Camarata, A. L.
Capehart, J. E.
Cappleman, H. L.
Carnes, W. M.
Clement, M. A.
Cole, C. H.
Cole, R. W.
Colmery, H. W.
Cook, K. O.
Cullen, W. T.
Darsey, S. J.
Davis, H. L.
Deacutis, O.
Detrio, J. M.
Douglas, W. J.
Duncan, C. M.
Dunning, J. W.
Fater, J. J.
Freeman, G. S.
Frost, J. H.
Frye, R. E.
Galliford, W. T.
Galuska, E. J.
Garland, S. B.
Gillians, G. D.
Glockner, H. A.
Glover, P. W.
Goodwin, R. R.
Graustein, E. J.
Hamill, T. P.
Hardiman, M. F.
Hardy, I. B.
Hendrix, E. M.
Hess, A. T.
Hewson, H. M.
Hollister, D.
Holmes, F. J.
Holt, E. F.
Hornsby, R. G.
Houghton, A. T.
Howard, L. M.
Howard, G. K.
Howard, G. R.
Johnson, R. E. V.
Jones, L. D.
Kelley, J. D.
Kent, C. F.
King, J. F.
Kirst, H. P.
Kleinhans, J. L.
Koslowsky, R. J.
Groonblawd, W. D.
Laboon, J. T.
Lane, W. H.
Leesun, R. F.
Lennox, G. X.
Leonard, B. T.
Lepore, L. R.
Libby, E. F.
Lindsey, D. F.
Llewellyn, A. G.
Logue, J. B.
Long, C. E.
Lonnon, E. W.
Mack, W. N.
Mack, D. C.
Malinowski, T. M.
Mann, C. H.
Marker, C. W.
Mathew, H. A.
May, L. F.
Mayer, G. N.
Mazur, E. L.
McDonough, J. J.
McEntire, R. L.
McBryde, C. O.
McLain, J. W.
McLaughlin, L. D.
Melcher, T. J.
Miles, G. E.
Miller, R. L.
Minnaugh, J. D.
Minter, M. R.
Montgomery, R. H.
Moore, C. G.
Morehouse, W. L.
Morgan, P. W.
Morton, F. M.
Motz, K. L.
Mulligan, F. J.
Oakley, J. T.
O'Brien, W. J.
Ozelie, R.
Pach, R. P.
Parker, D. H.
Paul, E. G.
Pearce, H. P.
Perry, R. S.
Pohland, R. H.
Pottenger, W. O.
Prentice, D. W.
Qualls, J. L.
Randall, J. W.
Rhea, R. H.
Risher, V. W.
Rockefeller, G. A.
Roed, A. T.
Ronayne, J. A.
Rowe, F. B.
Ryan, L. R.
Sanders, L. W.
Scott, G. G.
Shaw, J. E.
Sherwood,
Shira, A. F.
Sidney, R. B.
Sieben, P. T.
Small, C. J.
Smith, K. W.
Spence, E. C.
Springman, W. H.
Steckel, J. D.
Stevens, R. D.
Stevens, J. H.
Stubbs, S. J.
Sullivan, T. M.
Tiebout, D. C.
Toomey, J. W.
Tucker, W. F.
Warrick, J. E.
Wasserberg, I.
Weir, M. B.
White, E. B.
Windham, F. W.
Worrilow, J. L.

Selected for Promotion to LtCol

Miller, W. T.
Stahlstrom, H. A.
Booker, J. V.
Moore, H. R.
Peevey, N. B.
Crapo, W. M.
Gibson, J. A.
Doxey, D. T.
Stanfield, J. C.
Ronald, R. C.
Leland, H. E.
McPartlin, C. E.
Limberg, R. D.
Blankenship, C. P.
Cotton, J. T.
Sumerlin, E. B.
Lavoy, J. H.
Ciampa, E. R.
Seibert, K. D.
Blakely, J. A.
Gallo, J. A.
Page, L. L.
Riley, D.
Barney, I. J.
Poppe, E. G.
Hickey, T. R.
Waltz, H. R.
Doty, W .C.
Kositch, A.
Whitaker, J. L.
Carlock, R. O.
Morel, O. J.
Daze, L. R.
Gentry, T. T.
Hopkins, D. S.
Dimond, N.
Shook, F. A.
Lauer, S. R.
Crew, C. E.
Hall, H. K.
Aynes, J. P.
Bauman, G. F.
Doherty, J. J.
Redmond, W. L.
Stingley, E. J.
Long, E. B.
Mackel, E. H.
Brandon, L. H.
Pippin, F. N.
Prestridge, J. G.
Barber, B. H.
Kapsch, J. R.
Fox, J. G.
Stirling, H. H.
Dupre, P. J.
Gallagher, B. R.
Young, F. R.
Reece, J. I.
Davis, S.
James, W. C.
Stephenson, L. S.
Ostby, J. L.
Yerkes, R. W.
Victor, J. E.
Knauf, R. C.
McRobert, P. P.
Turner, B. C.
Watson, P. B.
Allen, R. L.
Rupp, G. R.
Bell, R. T.
Gourley, N. W.
Cloud, G. M.
Biehl, W.
Mayer, H.
Cordes, A. M.
Canan, C. M.
Lewis, E. L.
Campbell, C. I.
Jefferson, J. M.
Shields, R. F.
Ruffner, P. M.
Rinehart, J. H.
Dove, C. E.
Healy, R. M.
Smith, L. R.
Lillie, J. L.
Sanders, R. M.
Callen, G. W.
Traynor, W. L.
Taylor, R. M.
Magon, W. E.
Malcolm, J. W.
Holcombe, J. V.
Perry, J. E.
Garrotto, A. F.
Schroeder, C. L.
Davis, D. L.
Morrison, W. R.
Dunlap, J.
Cox, L. J.
Bennett, E. N.
Russell, M. R.
Gocke, C. E.
Farrell, W.
Webster, W. J.
Woodard, R. M.
Curtis, O. W.
Baker, R. W.
Browning, R. C.
Dochterman, L. B.
Risner, A. H.
Schoner, A. C.
Hohl, R. W.
Schriver, R. J.
Bauer, R. A.
Kelley, J. P.
Lindley, D. W.
Bledsoe, W. M.
Woods, L. H.
Jarrett, C. R.
Watts, F. T.
Klingman, R. R.
Reier, G. R.
Fitzgerald, A. C.
McMullen, R. A.
Barber, N. E.
Smith, M. R.
Skeath, M. A.
Perrin, J. S.
Petro, G. E.
Martin, S. F.
Briganti, E.
Semb, A. R.
Jobe, H. K.
Huntington, K. E.
Helstrom, R. S.
Horner, B. E.
Walker, E. H.
Johnson, J. D.
Davis, P. A.
Ward, D. L.
Mouzakis, G. E.
Wilson, A.
Redalen, D. L.
Michael, R. L.
Bortz, W. H.
Lucas, W. R.
Waldrop, O. R.
Wade, R.
Gallentine, O. V.
Semanoff, N. M.
Luther, J. W.
Phillips, A. L.
Deasy, R. A.
Austin, M. S.
Weidner, J. M.
Norton, L. C.
Johnson, T. D.
Poor, E. E.
Hill, A. T.
Knocke, J. K.
Davis, G. L.
Quay, J. E.
Graham, P. G.
Remington, E. F.
Collins, T. H.
Slay, R. D.
Fellingham, R. J.
Clary, M. A.
Laspada, J. F.
Barrineau, W. E.
Kellogg, W. C.
Mariades, J. P.
Cooper, M. B.
Holzbauer, J. F.
Fallon, E. B.
Martin, V. R.
Shenaut, D. L.
Roscoe, A. J.
Miears, W. D.
Hudock, J. C.
Nolte, W. L.
Metz, A. A.
Adams, P.
Parham, B. L.
Pines, G. L.
Goare, H. G.
Kleberger, D. V.

Retired

Broudy, C. A. 7304
3dMAW 31Oct
Courington, R. N. 0302
MCAS Beaufort 30Nov
Elms, H. D. 3002
HQMC 30Nov

Deaths, Retired

Groff, G. C. 15Sep
San Diego Calif
Weitzel, H. W. 4Sep
Santa Monica Calif

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Chambers, C. B., CO HMR-163, 1st MAW
Kelly, W. D., ExO H&MS-24, 2d MAW
Lucas, B. L., ExO 2dRTB, PISC
McCutchan, R. C., CO 3dPioneerBn, 3dMarDiv
Menzies, H. D., ExO H&MS-14, 2d MAW
Post, R. J., S-4, 3dTankBn, 3dMar Div
Purdum, F. K., CO 1st 8-inch How Btry, MCB 29Palms
Wallace, C. M., Op Off VMA-331, MCAS Beaufort

Captains

Transfers

Baker, T. 6602
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Barstow, C. A. 0302
Fr USS Macon WDNov
To MCS Quant
Bearden, M. 3010
Fr MCS Quant WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Becker, R. C. 0202
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDNov
To 1stMAW
Bennett, J. L. 6402
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
Benson, L. H. 0202
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To 1stMAW
Boyd, C. A. 0302
Fr Louisville Ky WDNov
To MCS Quant
Bratt, E. J. 1802
Fr Whidbey Is Wash WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Breece, H. D. 6602
Fr MCRD SDiego WDNov
To 1stMAW
Brown, C. E. 7305
Fr 1stMarBrig WDNov
To 3dMAW
Burns, J. L. 3010
Fr MB Las Vegas Nev WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Canfield, N. E. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To Kingsville Tex
Carter, D. C. 0302
Fr NAG Korea WDNov
To MCB CamPen
Crowley, J. A. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Deatrick ,C. L. 6602
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 1stMarBrig
Dillow, W. R. 3002
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCB CamLej
Dixon. R. R. 3402
Fr 2dMAW WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Durham, J. P. 3020
Fr MCSC Albany WDNov
To Rock Island Ill
Eisenhauer, S. S. 7304
Fr Korea WDNov
To MCAS El Toro
Elder, J. O. 1320
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Eller, F. P. 0302
Fr MCSC Albany WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Flanagan, L. J. 7335
Fr 2dMAW WDNov
To USS Boxer
Fortin, V. G. 3002
Fr Subic Bay WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Glasgow, H. G. 0302
Fr MCB CamLej WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Gray, C. B. 1310
Fr Tengan Okinawa WDNov
To 1stMarDiv
Guttorsom, D. G. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
Harper, F. R. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 1stMarDiv
Harwell, R. W. 3010
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Hejde, C. C. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Hess, D. L. 7305
Fr NAS PaxRiv WDOct
To China Lake Calif
Hull, R. R. 0302
Fr Ft Meade Md WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Iverson, R. D. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To Dow AFB Me
Jacks, E. K. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCS Quant
Jacobson, E. E. 7332
Fr 3dMAW WDNov
To 1stMAW
Janssen, P. G. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCS Quant
Jensen, D. L. 6702
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
Jordan, H. V. 6402
Fr MAD NATTC MFS WDNov
To 1stMAW
Kiser, C. E. 7335
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Knowles, C. H. 0302
Fr MB WashDC WDNov
To 1stMarDiv
Kramer, M. C. 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDNov
To Fort Bliss Tex
Kuci, R. A. 7332
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Lang, W. L. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCB CamLej
Lawrence, R. O. 7302
Fr LFTUPac WDNov
To 3dMAW
Lawrence, S. F. 7302
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Lubin, I. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCS Quant
Marable, J. L. 3502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 1stMarDiv
Marques, P. P. 7333
Fr 2dMAW WDNov
To NAS Pncla
Martson, R. L. 0302
Fr Tengan Okinawa WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Maughan, W. L. 3302
Fr MCSC Albany WDNov
To 1stMAW
McNutt, R. W. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
McShane, H. C. 3010
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 1stMarDiv
Merrell, E. L. 2002
Fr Rock Island Ill WDNov
To MCS Quant
Murphy, R. M. 1302
Fr Ft Belvoir WDNov
To 3dMarDiv
Murray, C. A. 3402
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To MCS Quant
Nelson, F. M. 0702
Fr HQMC WDOct
To Ft Bliss Tex
Nelson, R. E. 7302
Fr FMFPac WDNov
To 1stMarBrig
Nowak, T. W. 2502
Fr San Miguel RP WDNov
To FMFLant
Page, J. C. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To MCS Quant
Palmer, C. B. 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDNov
To Fort Bliss Tex
Parker, B. W. 6602
Fr MAD NATTC MFS WDNov
To 1stMarBrig
Parker, E. B. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCS Quant
Read, W. A. 2502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To ForTrps FMFLant
Realsen, A. W. 7332
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Rowe, D. L. 7302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To Univ of Omaha
Rush, M. R. 6402
Fr 3dMAW WDNov
To 1stMAW

Saxton, P. J. 1803
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDNov
To Tampa la

Scarboro, D. 7332
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW

Scheunemann, R. P. 1802
Fr COMPHIBRON-7 WDNov
To MCAS ElToro

Schwab, C. F. 6702
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To Pt Mugu Calif

Sheahen, R. R. 7302
Fr NATTC MFS WDNov
To NAS Glynco Ga

Shearman, J. A. 1302
Fr MCS Quant WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Spencer, R. T. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To MCS Quant

Stoy, C. H. 7335
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW

Tashjian, R. C. 3502
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Thiesse, J. L. 7332
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To NAS CorpC

Vidano, A. J. 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Wallace, G. F. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW

Weatherwax, L. C. 7331
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW

Wilson, B. E. 3502
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Wilson, W. T. 0130
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCAAS Yuma

Woeckener, R. J. 0302
Fr MB NorVa WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Woeller, F. M. 0802
Fr Ft Sill Okla WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Alexander, D. C. Sep
Allen, A. N. Sep
Andriliunas, F. Sep
Androus, W. L. Sep
Angus, J. D. Oct
Arneson, R. B. Sep
Aspinwall, G. S. Sep
Bailey, G. R. Sep
Baltes, J. E. Oct
Bancroft, J. V. Sep
Bengele, C. M. Sep
Berg, D. R. Sep
Bethel, W. F. Sep
Bjerke, D. E. Sep
Blanton, H. L. Sep
Blasko, W. A. Sep
Bowron, W. F. Sep
Bowser, J. R. Sep
Braddon, J. R. Sep
Brewer, E. R. Sep
Brewster, A. E. Sep
Brown, I. S. Sep
Bruce, R. O. Sep
Budd, T. C. Sep
Buran, P. F. Sep
Campbell, L. A. Sep
Chamberlaine, J. R. Oct
Chapell, D. R. Sep
Click, J. C. Sep
Colby, D. A. Sep
Cook, H. L. Sep
Crist, R. F. Sep
Culligan, I. M. Sep
Daley, R. E. Sep
Danielson, D. C. Sep
Dean, J. M. Sep
Dent, R. H. Sep
Dionis, C. Oct
Dunwell, R. P. Sep
Edebohls, H. G. Sep
Elmwood, R. E. Sep
Enderle, R. R. Sep
Entz, W. L. Sep
Faulk, S. G. Sep
First, R. D. Sep
Flynn, J. J. Sep
Gagliardo, J. P. Sep
Geiger, W. J. Sep
Gentile, V. J. Sep
German, P. K. Sep
Gibson, G. R. Sep
Gillick, R. O. Sep
Glenney, L. H. Sep
Goggin, T. P. Sep
Gould, J. F. Sep
Graham, R. H. Sep
Gray, T. F. Sep
Griffin, T. L. Sep
Grzesiak, A. S. Sep
Gunter, D. E. Sep
Gustitis, B. V. Sep
Hall, B. R. Sep
Hallisey, W. J. Sep
Hart, J. C. Oct
Hayden, W. K. Sep
Heath, F. J. Sep
Hefty, M. T. Sep
Hennegan, J. E. Sep
Henry, C. W. Sep
Hodges, H. E. Oct
Huerta, G. Sep
Hurt, J. D. Sep
Hutter, H. H. Sep
Jacobson, L. C. Sep
Johnson, E. C. Sep
Johnson, O. K. Sep
Kansier, R. H. Sep
Keeling, H. J. Sep
Klinedinst, J. C. Sep
Knobel, W. H. Sep
Kramer, P. Sep
Krolak, R. S. Oct
Kummerow, R. G. Sep
Kyle, J. S. Sep
Laning, E. A. Sep
Lawler, G. P. Sep
Leathers, R. L. Sep
Lebas, M. A. Sep
Lee, E. A. Sep
Lefferts, G. L. Oct
Lindsay, P. A. Sep
Litzenberg, H. L. Sep
Lonergan, H. S. Sep
Luley, R. E. Sep
Lutz, T. J. Sep
Madigan, W. G. Sep
Malmgren, E. L. Sep
Manning, M. F. Sep
Manussier, J. V. Sep
Mautte, A. C. Sep
McCandless, J. R. Sep
McCamey, R. E. Sep
McInnis, R. W. Sep
McKay, D. A. Sep
McMillan, D. R. Sep
Meyer, C. H. Sep
Milbrad, R. L. Sep
Morgan, T. R. Sep
Morgenthaler, W. P. Sep
Morrill, D. W. Sep
Neilson, R. B. Sep
Olds, J. H. Sep
Oliver, J. H. Sep
Olney, H. F. Sep
Olsen, H. F. Sep
Olson, M. J. Sep
Oeeeraaen, R. M. Sep
Parker, E. L. Sep
Perea, H. E. Sep
Otott, G. E. Sep
Peterson, C. D. Sep
Phillips, R. J. Sep
Pirhalla, P. P. Sep
Plummer, J. R. Sep
Polakoff, G. H. Sep
Price, K. R. Sep
Reid, J. M. Sep
Riley, W. E. Sep
Roach, C. D. Sep
Roberts, W. C. Sep
Roche, L. J. Oct
Rogers, W. W. Sep
Rourke, R. A. Sep
Rudolph, W. E. Sep
Ruthazer, C. Sep
Sautter, M. H. Sep
Shanahan, J. L. Sep
Shelton, A. C. Sep
Shelton, A. C. Sep
Shilan, A. B. Sep
Shinkle, R. C. Sep
Singer, W. J. Oct
Smith, R. H. Sep
Spence, A. J. Sep
Starbuck, W. E. Sep
Stevens, J. W. Sep
Stewart, B. F. Sep
Sturdevant, C. G. Sep
Taber, R. D. Sep
Taylor, H. E. Sep
Townsend, E. J. Sep
Tribe, S. G. Sep
Trojan, D. J. Oct
Weir, K. W. Sep
Whaling, R. W. Sep
White, A. P. Oct
Wilson, W. C. Sep
Wilson, D. W. Sep

Retired

Aird, V. J. 2502
MB WashDC
Guidone, F. J. 0302
MCB CamPen 30Nov
Hatjun, P. 3010
HQMC 31Oct
Hardway, J. E. 0130
1stMarDiv 30Sep
Meinke, T. 3023
MCSA Phila 30Nov

Deaths

Casada, H. O. 7302
China Lake Calif 22Sep
Homewood, F. H. 7304
1stMAW 22Sep
Shimonek, S. P. 7305
3dMAW 26Sep

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Balogh, H. G., Housing Off, MCRD PISC
Hershey, R. P., Exchange Off, MCAS Beaufort
Reitz, C. M., CO 1st 155HowBtry, MCB 29Palms

1st Lieutenants

Transfers

Abney, R. D. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To NAS CorpC

Alexander, R. H. 0802
Fr 1stMarDiv WDOct
To MB Sangley Pt RP

Bruno, D. J. 3502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 2dMarDiv

Brutcher, S. P. 7333
Fr AirFMFPac WDOct
To 1stMAW

Burns, J. P. 3502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To ForTrps FMFLant

Burt, J. E. 7331
Fr 1stMAW WDOct
To 3dMAW

Caldas, J. J. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To NAS CorpC

Chapman, H. P. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW

Collins, T. M. 3502
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To ForTrps FMFLant

Cotton, E. A. 3502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To ForTrps FMFLant

Cramer, R. M. 7335
Fr 3dMAW WDOct
To 1stMAW

Dulaney, R. L. 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDNov
To Fort Bliss Tex

Engebretsen, J. N. 7335
Fr 1stMarDiv WDNov
To 3dMAW

Esau, R. H. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To USS Shangri La

Frost, R. E. 7305
Fr 1stMAW
To NAS CorpC

Hernandez, M. 3010
Fr MCB CamPen WDNov
To MCB CamLej

Hicks, D. L.
Fr 1stMarBrig WDOct
To MCS Quant

Hodge, G. D. 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDNov
To Fort Bliss Tex

Jones, G. E. 0802
Fr Ft Bliss Tex WDNov
To 2dMarDiv

Leonhardt, G. T. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDOct
To NAS Pncla

Lewis, F. J. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To Kingsville Tex

Maguire, R. J. 0302
Fr 1stMarBrig WDOct
To MCRD SDiego

McElroy, T. R. 0802
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 1stMarDiv

Miller, J. K. 0302
Fr Coronado SDiego WDNov
To USS Bayfield

Millington, S. F. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To Kingsville Tex

Millice, K. P 1302
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDNov
To Indianhead Md

Moore, R. S. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To NAS CorpC

Mount, E. H. 0802
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To MB NorVa

Navadel, G. D. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To MB WashDC

Peterson, J. N. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To NWS Yorktown Va

Prosch, T. J. 7305
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To Kingsville Tex

Ram, C. H. 0302
Fr USS Bayfield WDNov
To MCRD SDiego

Rohr, S. M. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To MB WashDC

Schuyler, G. W. 0802
Fr 1stMarBrig WDOct
To MCRD PISC

Seymour, W. D. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDNov
To USS Springfield

Stevens, R. G. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To ForTrps FMFLant

Stewart, D. P. 0302
Fr MCB CamLej WDNov
To Ft Holabird Md

Sudmeyer, P. T. 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Szafranski, L. J. 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDNov
To 3dMarDiv

Tardy, J. S. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDOct
To MCSC Albany

Viglione, J. W. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW

Wright, R. W. 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDNov
To Ft Bliss Tex

Selected for Promotion to Capt

Earle, G. H.
Adamczuk, R. W.
Weiler, F. V.
Taylor, R. A.
Obymachow, J. P.
Collins, R. L.
Hendrix, C. E.
Jowers, J. W.
Ramirez, J. A.
Davis, C. L.
Dunn, C. W.
Holben, D. S.
Troutte, T. D.
Wolf, F. R.
Olson, C. W.
Wheeler, T. M.
Graeff, E. W.
Gaffney, J. A.
Schafer, J. B.
Winberg, J. M.
Grimes, B. M.
Rogers, J. A.
Capwell, G. L.
Nussel, A. H.
Lary, R. L.
Kahler, B. J.
Cleveland, R. E.
Oldham, J. S.
Anderson, H. P.
McInroe, J. B.
Armstrong, S. A.
Shockley, G. E.
Morris, J. B.
Reeves, M. P.
Dane, D. W.
Lottman, W. J.
Davis, W. C.
Miller, J. A.
Thyden, G. W.
Shaver, G. J.
Blackburn, G. M.
Gagen, J. A.
Collins, G. L.
Houder, C. H.
Rapp, J. T.
Schneider, L. A.
Ullom, T. H.
Bruce, F. H.
O'Neal, R. P.
Ultsch, H. E.
Evans, W. T.
McGan, R. J.
Pipa, J. L.
Tinsley, D. L.
Eley, D. E.
McCarthy, D. J.
Llewellyn, P. T.
Jahn, J. D.
Smyth, G. W.
Nelson, M. R.
Ruthven, C. J.
Cathcart, D. E.
Ausley, W. H.
Lockwood, R. H.
Adams, R. J.
Hoen, G. G.
Anderson, I. C.
Nursey, R. C.
Tylunas, J. F.
Watson, J. D.
Merritt, G. R.
Thompson, J. R.
Piper, A. S.
Hill, L. H.
Biedsoe, J. A.
James, G. D.

Lively, C. M.
Brown, R. H.
Eddy, J. L.
Spaulding, D. L.
Lee, P. B.
Gurtner, J. F.
Kerce, H. M.
Correll, W. R.
Marshall, L. A.
Wallace, L. C.
Sly, N. S.
Allen, W. W.
Rule, J. M.
Caylor, D. A.
Burns, M. J.
Jacobsen, D. E.
Miller, R. D.
Crowe, D. F.
McCoy, K. W.
Yates, C. E.
Ellis, G. L.
Kirby, D. E.
Pitt, A.
McCarthy, P. J.
Caldas, J. J.
Tungett, E. L.
Silva, L. V.
Ficere, W. G.
McCarty, J. A.
Murch, D. H.
Wilson, D. E. T.
Loe, G. E.
Strand, G. D.
Ramsey, D. A.
Hohman, R. B.
Freeman, R. A.
Hatch, W. W.
Heiser, K. R.
Houle, F. J.
Bjork, W. V.
Ludlow, J. L.
Broad, R. O.
Walsh, R. L.
Hatch, D. J.
Smith, N. H.
Allen, F. R.
Ragsdale, J. E.
Schuyler, J. A.
Kennedy, T. J.
Kent, W. L.
Kennedy, C. A.
Earls, K. W.
Bolton, J. L.
Conway, T. F.
Ford, W. S.
Carr, D. S.
Bailey, D. B.
Difiore, H. J.
Poronto, E. G.
Pritchett, L. C.
Kitchens, K. E.
Cloutier, P. N.
Taylor, C. W.
Voigt, W. A.
Kazmierczak, R. B.
Kachauskas, C. W.
Rhodes, J. L.
Adams, R. O.
Leo, P.
Wessel, W. C.
Fountain, M. T.
Seay, D. R.
Dryden, R. M.
Robinson, L. C.
McCoart, J. J.
Gordon, J. T.
Lougheed, T. P.
Marquette, E. O.
Kizer, J. P.
Lee, H. V.
Allen, R. L.
Collins, B. D.
Wilde, H. L.
Hinshaw, A. E.
Goguen, R. P.
Ayres, A. B.
Hanly, A. S.
Fullerton, E. R.
Harding, W. W.
Spiars, E. W.
Vreeland, N. H.
Price, W. G.
Parker, J. B.
Sfreddo, R. L.
Thompson, R. L.
Busch, P. M.
Marvel, J. W.
Light, P. C.
Combs, L. D.
Byram, J. C.
Parker, W. K.
Anderson, D. N.
Tharp, J. J.
Douglas, R. T.
Chain, C. W.
Lutes, M. W.
Johns, D. D.
Page, D. D.
Doyle, C. M.
Fennell, H. J.
Driscoll, B. W.
Caspole, R. W.
Johnson, R. C.
Beavers, F. W.
Monroe, J. P.
Harper, R. O.
Livingston, H. S.
Huston, R. S.
Owen, R. L.

Hunt, H .A.
Finn, R. C.
Memmer, G. V.
Schumacher, J. A.
Mullen, F. C.
Walker, E. H.
Hampton, C. T.
Flannery, R. J.
Carrier, J. H.
Schoon, J. E.
Williams, D. E.
McManus, W. J.
Keenan, J. M.
Preble, L. A.
Coykendall, J. M.
Donovan, J. B.
Clark, G.
Finlon, A. P.
Cameron, D. A.
Throm, R. B.
Brooks, D. D.
Edwards, F. L.
Bolin, H. F.
McKenna, W. E.
Nice, L. B.
Taylor, G. H.
Trader, E. P.
Crudup, D. B.
Kropp, R. G.
Slider, W. P.
Cantello, A. A.
Corbett, R. G.
Reed, R. L.
Johnson, L. E.
O'Hara, J. J.
James, P. L.
Hunt, T. E.
McGrady, G.
Cody, J. F.
Hicks, J. A.
Park, R. K.
Kropinack, R. C.
Skelton, R. J.
Larimer, N. M.
Jasper, N. J.
Gonzales, C. E.
Spiean, R. A.
Johnson, G. A.
Sinclair, D. K.
White, C. A.
Blair, L. D.
Turner, T.
Colby, D. P.
Shortt, H. R.
Holloway, R. T.
McKellar, C. W. F.
Grant, F. W.
Glaser, R. R.
Reilly, J. K.
Schultz, J. T.
Eskam, J. A.
Martin, B. A.
Taylor, R. B.
Alexander, R. E.
Lee, V. M.
Martin, D. M.
Nolan, J. L.
Weitz, C. A.
Spooner, R. T.
Reese, J. A.
Zeterberg, D. P.
Soesbe, K. E.
Hatfield, C. D.
Carroll, J. E.
Levan, R. L.
Loney, E. H.
Vogel, P. J.
Cruz, F.
Sullivan, M. P.
Harwell, E. N.
Bode, D. H.
Hornsby, M. T.
Erickson, B. R.
Edens, A. R.
Carroll, E. P.
Campbell, G. N.
Loop, J. S.
Russell, E. B.
Noll, R. A.
Abraham, L. R.
Smith, R. W.
Carlton, J. D.
Hey, J. M.
Musilli, J. A.
Cronin, T. J.
Rackham, R. N.
Strain, W. L.
Franklin, R. M.
Bowlin, J. T.
Regan, F. C.
Mulrooney, M. J.
Williams, J. P.
Adams, T. G.
Morgan, H. J.
Lundberg, D. D.
Spaete, R. P.
Kartchner, O. R.
Vangorder, J. H.
Mitchell, R. G.
Hamilton, G. S.
Kostesky, R. M.
Sasso, L. G.
Knight, F. P.
Landis, J. L.
Brandt, L. A.
Cone, F. J.
Meeth, J. C.
Edgar, T. R.
Dunn, R. E.

Nichols, D. L.
Ferree, C. R.
Varney, R. S.
Toben, T. J.
Ogden, D. J.
Porter, C. R.
Baker, G. A.
Poorman, G. L.
Burns, J. D.
Barnard, W. H.
Sanders, J. P.
Moe, F. J.
MacFarlane, J. L.
Moore, R. S.
Hanna, D. K.
Burke, J. J.
O'Toole, P. E.
Searle, H. L.
Gulick, R. M.
Angle, H. L.
Franklin, C. R.
Ledin, J. W.
Maino, R. L.
Bateman, J. H.
Tully, T. J.
Porter, R. R.
Carbonar, V. A.
Shank, P. J.
Raines, H. R.
Smallman, J.
Adamo, N. J.
Crone, F. W.
Ryan, E. F.
Barnes, H. F.
Vanleeuwen, N. R.
Friskie, J. D.
Yezzi, R. C.
Swenson, C. P.
Rice, J. F.
O'Brien, R. L.
Carney, R. T.
Doerner, W. C.
Chapman, H. P.
McDavid, J. E.
Chambers, D. L.
Frank, A. H.
Winoski, W. M.
Stannard, R. A.
Egan, J. J.
Lethin, R. R.
Becker, R. A.
Holmes, L. B.
Murtland, J. B.
Smith, W. D.
Marren, H. T.
Morris, G. S.
Bailey, C. T.
Stauffer, R. M.
Orio, C. D.
Townley, E. F.
Albans, C.
Loring, A. P.
Whaley, W. M.
Facklam, A. W.
Peterson, R. L.
Kenworthy, R. J.
Dailey, J. R.
Fraser, D. R.
Dwyer, R. H.
Phillips, R.
Moriarty, N. F.
Wynn, A. M.
Sargeant, R. A.
Rychlik, R. W.
Szafranski, L. J.
Vernay, V. A.
Schneider, J. F.
Ferdinand, W. A.
Roach, J. L.
Hager, G. F.
Beck, P. S.
Braun, R. G.
Miller, N. P.
Johnson, B. W.
Reilly, W. J.
Taylor, T. W.
Hill, L. M.
Fazekas, A. E.
Cobb, C. S.
Carolan, F. A.
Luedke, B. D.
Wills, W. M.
Baggett, R. L.
Formanek, R. L.
Looney, E. P.
Schaet, D. E.
Fredericks, R. D.
Svec, M. R.
Deibler, H. J.
Stein, M. E.
Palmore, C. A.
Seals, C. J.
Kugler, E. R.
Monson, C. L.
Harman, J. R.
Houston, T. C.
Hart, M. A.
Gillespie, T. E.
Dettle, C. J.
Roche, J. L.
Lynch, T. K.
Ryan, T. J.
Wuertz, J. B.
Lynn, C. V.
Jaczko, E. S.
Becerra, R. A.
Swab, J. E.
Ford, P. D.
Hopkins, J. I.

Dowling, E. H.
Lynch, B. G.
Martin, J. A.
Weinerth, S. L.
Rohloff, C. A.
Leva, R. E.
Knettles, C. E.
Norman, R. E.
Evans, J. S.
Maxwell, J. T.
Reinke, M. A.
Stith, E. E.
Gideonse, H. A.
Lee, A.
Milligan, R. F.
Herlihy, H. F.
Boyd, E. H.
Thompson, J. C.
Millington, S. F.
Thompson, M. S.
Mulcahy, R. D.
Schmidt, J. M.
Clark, D. H.
Townsend, J. B.
Dolson, T. C.
Alwan, H. J.
Treichler, D. R.
Maeser, E. S.
Beckman, N. J.
Felker, J. E.
Wilkerson, M. V.
Brower, G. H.
Cannon, C. E.
Gazzaniga, D. A.
Powers, R. A.
LaFlamme, J. L.
Wildprett, W. R.
Solomonson, C.
Barner, G. B.
Wadsworth, M. G.
Andrews, W. D.
Dubac, C. H.
Motherway, R. T.
Eikenbery, T. L.
Palmer, J. K.
Slough, P. G.
Bishop, D. R.
Krauss, W. J.
Shigley, R. T.
Mavretic, J. L.
Jastrzemski, W. M.
Rourke, W. B.
Langford, K. W.
Frasier, J. A.
Brokaw, J. C.
Shillinglaw, J. S.
Henry, J. W.
Henry, R. T.
Lewis, F. J.
DeSalvo, J. A.
Klingensmith, C. H.
Lynch, J. D.
McGrath, D. R.
O'Brien, R. J.
Rader, M.
Phelps, J. W.
Whitton, F. H.
Douglas, D. M.
O'Shea, C. J.
Brown, R. S.
Perry, C. R.
Smith, J. W.
Donohoe, K. M.
Gulbransen, J. G.
Leonard, B. L.
Connors, A. M.
Hoskin, P. A.
Mink, S. L.
Hernandez, M.
Auldridge, C. J.
Quisenberry, D. J.
Primeau, E. E.
Rivera, C. S.
Farman, E. L.

Retired

Linford, C. M. 3502
MCRD SDiego 30Sep

Deaths

Norton, J. C. 7333
2dMAW 4Oct
Sydnor, G. C. 7399
Beeville Tex 22Sep

2d Lieutenants

Transfers

Campbell, R. H. 9901
Fr USS Shangri La WDNov
To 2dMarDiv
Chapel, R. L. 4602
Fr NCAS Anacostia WDNov
To MCAS El Toro
Eley, T. J. 3202
To 3dMarDiv
Georgia, D. O. 6602
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 1stMarBrig
O'Leary, J. R. 3502
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To 2dMarDiv

Warrant Officers

Transfers

Birmingham, T. P. 3302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDNov
To MCB CamPen
Campbell, J. E. 6702
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 3dMAW
Comeau, J. L. 6402
Fr MAD NATTC MFS WDNov
To 1stMAW
Connolly, J. J. 4602
Fr LI NY WDNov
To NAS Anacostia
Lachow, M. 6702
Fr 1stMAW WDNov
To 2dMAW
Smith, P. H. 2502
Fr Huntsville Ala WDNov
To MCSC Barstow

Temporary Promotions to W4

Dupre, E. H.
Wallis, L. P.
Schlesinger, L.
Chyba, R. A.
Warthen, M. H.
King, J. E.
Goodwin, C. A.

Temporary Promotions to W3

Koontz, W. O.
Pollock, J. H.
Buron, J. J.
Ruhberg, G. T.
Vanover, T. C.
Lynn, C. C.
Hollingsworth, J. R.
Fensler, R. K.
Long, W. B.
Brenton, P. S.
Shul, V.
Reynolds, L. E.
Burks, B.
Boston, K. C.
McLeod, S. L.
Tyree, F. H.

Hill, E. D.
Franks, F. E.
Mercer, W. R.
Clapsadl, S. R.
Nalisnik, A. J.
Lay, C. L.
Anderson, F. A.
Rypar, J.
Drennen, H. K.
Ballenger, A. G.
Shaw, S. J.
Rogers, J. L.
Hill, R. F.
Wickstrom, E. C.
Fichlie, P. C.
Smith, E. W.
Terry, A. F.
Birmingham, T. P.
Carter, E. W.
Pearman, F. L.
Sutterley, J. H.
Wolford, L. S.
Antoine, G. E.
Rae, E. J.
Cochran, A. C.
Williams, J. C.
Woodward, M. D.
Larkin, H. E.
Stickle, E. L.
Murphy, C.
Sullivan, W. J.
Williams, L. L.
Waugh, C. C.
Peters, B. F.
Fellows, R. C.
Novobilski, J. A.
Meadows, E. L.
New, J. E.
Jackson, L. W.
Waller, T. G.
Crawford, T. C.
Butler, H. L.
Beattie, C. R.
Irelan, P. A.
Morgan, M. M.
Posey, F. F.
Herrero, H. A.
Marks, R. E.
Jackson, R. K.
McVeigh, L. J.
Judson, F. F.
Tabb, J. C.
Ferguson, T. V.
Ruskewitch, A. P.
Cotham, R. B.
Lachow, M.
Comeau, J. L.
Nahhas, G. A.
Martin, L. T.
Wood, R. L.
Burrell, W. C.
Hartley, L. M.

Retired

Billing, M. W. 0302
MCRD SDiego 31Oct
Smith, E. W. 3025
ForTrps FMFLant 31Oct
Brutsche, F. F. 3510
MCS Quant 31Oct
Greer, F. L. 6702
MB NS SFran 30Sep
Miley, W. G. 2502
3dMAW 30Sep

Deaths

Wylie, W. J. 1310
MCSC Barstow 25Sep

Deaths, Retired

Dorr, J. A.
Trenton Mich 20Sep
Rehm, O. E.
Phila Pa 16Sep

WO Selection Board Meets

Records of 1856 Marines named by COs for appointment to WO go before a selection board now in session at HQMC.

Col Ernest G. Atkin is president of the board which is authorized to select a maximum of 185 WOs. Board is slated to report out after 1 December.

Selectees in this first part of a two phase Marine Corps Warrant Officer Program for FY 1961 will report to the MCS, Quantico, Va. on 3 Jan 1961 for a screening course. Upon successful completion of the screening course candidates are appointed warrant officers (W-1), assigned to the warrant officers basic school.

The first phase of the FY 61 warrant officer program is for Marines in pay grades E-4 and above, with more than six, but less than eight years of active service. Phase two of the program is aimed at veteran Marines in pay grades E-6 and above. The Phase two selection board is expected to convene next March.

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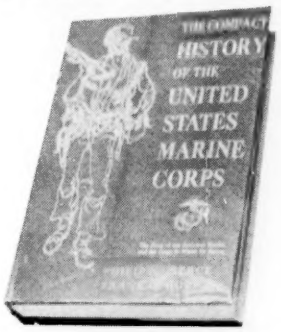

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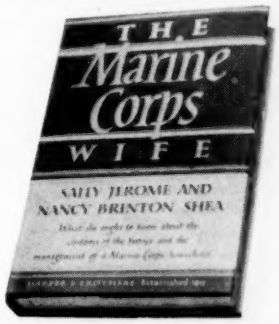

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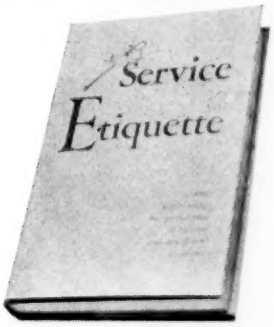

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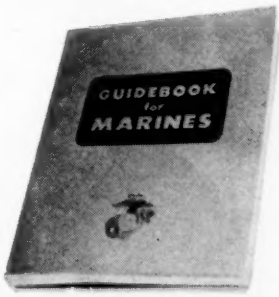

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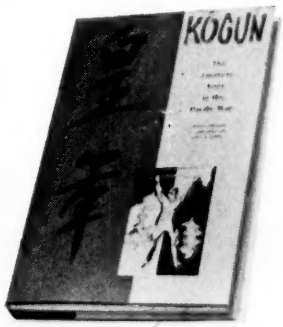

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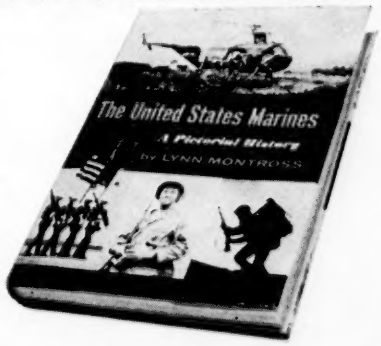

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